THE

WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

OR

EDINBURGH AMUSEMENT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30. 1774.

On LIMING, *and the management of different* SOILS. [Vol. xxvi. P. 387.]

LETTER II.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

EVERY ſpecies of CLAYEY ſoil anſwers well with lime, if the field is ſufficiently drained, and the lime properly applied.—As to the *one*, the ridges ought to be raiſed ſo as to permit the rains to fall eaſily into the furrows that divide them, which muſt be left clean and open for that purpoſe; but, in raiſing the ridges, great care ought to be taken that the aſcent be very gentle, and the ridge formed into the ſegment, as it were, of a large circle. This will require that they be pretty broad; and, however contrary to the common opinion, I cannot help thinking that narrow ridges are utterly improper for all wet lands. It is impoſſible to reduce them, in ſo ſmall a compaſs, to a proper form for conveying the water into the furrows. Beſides, as few fields lie in ſuch a manner that the furrows themſelves can be properly drained, they ſerve only to retain a greater quantity of water through the winter. The fewer furrows therefore, if the water falls properly from the middle of the ridge to the furrow, the better.—As to the *other*, it is to be obſerved that clay, with regard to the application of lime, differs in this from every more gentle ſoil—that it ſeldom anſwers laid upon ley, eſpecially your hard bricky ſort, that riſes in large hard lumps, which the ſevereſt froſts are hardly able to diſſolve. I have known between a hundred and a hundred and fifty bolls of lime put to an acre of this ſoil, without perceiving much benefit. The furrow is ſo obſtinate that you cannot break it; and the lime touching only a large external ſurface, can have little effect upon it. This ſoil, therefore, requires a greater diſſolution of parts before the lime can operate.—Again, in the winter, its large interſtices, after being broke up from ley, receive and retain ſo much water as chills it, and hinders its proper operation, when the parts become afterwards more divided, and the furrows lie cloſſer. Fallow, therefore, is the proper diſpoſition for

every ſpecies of clay; but, with regard to the one immediately deſcribed, it is abſolutely neceſſary, and the fallow itſelf muſt be particularly attended to.

The field intended for fallow ought to be tilled as ſoon after harveſt as poſſible, and laid open to the winter froſts. When the weather in the ſpring permits, harrow it, and break ſuch lumps as lie upon the ſurface: Plow it again as ſoon, and no ſooner than you perceive it to vegetate; for, without vegetation, it does not appear to me that fallow anſwers the purpoſe; and in the ſame manner continue, after every plowing, to harrow and break the furrow. Lay it open again to the winter without harrowing. As ſoon as it is dry in the ſpring, ſpread a hundred bolls of lime upon the furrow, and immediately after harrow the field; and if, by this time, it is quite clean, as it probably will, it will require no more till the ſeed furrow in the end of April or beginning of May, when it is to be dunged for barley; after which it will produce the following crops to great account, oats, peaſe, or peaſe and beans intermixed, oats, great clover: after the great clover, which will continue two years good, cutting the firſt, and paſturing upon the ſecond, perhaps third crops, an excellent crop of wheat may be expected, which may be followed by a new rotation of peaſe and beans, barley, oats, clover. It may be aſked, why not lay down wheat with the winter furrow after the fallow? Two reaſons may be aſſigned. It is hardly poſſible to bring this obſtinate bricky ſoil to a proper conſiſtence without the mellowing of two winters, beſides a ſummer fallow. As it is neceſſary that the lime be plowed in with, or before the ſeed furrow, its operation might be greatly obſtructed by the winter fall and rains; for, however dry grounds may be limed to advantage before winter, I think all grounds that are inclined to be wet, or are apt to be ſtained in any degree in winter, ought not to be limed in the ſpring, or ſo early with the ſummer fallow, that the lime may be in a good meaſure mixed with the ſoil.—Clay ought not to be ploughed deep: The bottom is cold, and it requires not a deep furrow to preſerve moiſture, and to prevent droughting in ſummer; but, what is of the greateſt importance, is, that, in a ſoil ſo difficult to be wrought upon, the farmer cannot afford dung proportioned to the depth of the furrow, which ought always to be carefully attended to. The ſame obſervation takes place with regard to lime, deep plowing in general is a miſtake, except, perhaps, where the natural ſwampineſs of the ſoil requires the depth of the furrows as ſo many drainers, or more properly the water that would otherways lie upon the ſurface to ſink downwards; but I apprehend that it would be infinitely better to drain ſuch grounds properly, and to plow more ſhallow. Leſs ſtrength would be neceſſary; more advantage would be reaped from the ſward of the ley; leſs dung would be required; the crop would be more early. The farmer muſt cautiouſly watch the ſeaſon of plowing clay lands. If they are too dry, they riſe in lumps, which the ſevereſt exerciſe of the mallet can hardly break. If they are plowed wet, they firſt poach, and then gather into a hardneſs that, without another plowing, reſiſts almoſt vegetation of every kind. When this ſoil, therefore, hardens after wet plowing, or falls and beats with the winter froſts and rains, a ſecond plowing in dry weather would be highly beneficial. Hence it is plain, that clay lands require a command of hands and cattle, which may perform, in a ſhort time, the whole plowing of the ſeaſon; and that no man can manage them to account, or thrive upon them, but a man of experience and ſubſtance.

LOAM conſiſts of a proper mixture of earth, clay, and ſand. It is often miſtaken for a ſoft, rich, mellow clay; and one's being unable to diſtinguiſh between theſe, is the cauſe of raiſing the price of certain clay lands beyond their value. It is one of the richeſt and melloweſt of all ſoils; and, in the drieſt ſeaſons, almoſt preſerves a moiſture in it ſufficient for vegetation and nouriſhment. It is fit for every ſpecies of plants, and produceth ſo weighty crops by common culture, that it hardly requires lime. The only way in which, however, it can be uſed to the greateſt advantage is, by giving a dreſſing of it upon fallow to the wheat crop, to the extent of about thirty bolls *per* acre; and this may be repeated as often as you fallow, with profit; and it is the only way that I know of that lime can be repeated to any account; for, after a field of any kind hath got as much lime laid on at once as the nature of the ſoil will bear, I have never obſer-

ved any conſiderable effects from it afterwards. This manner of giving a ſlight dreſſing of lime upon the fallow will anſwer with any ſort of ſoil; but in loam eſpecially it improves the wheat crop, and never fails to give an extraordinary crop of peaſe, which, without this method, generally run to mere ſhaw. I mention a wheat crop, becauſe I am of opinion that no other ſoil, with the ſame management, will give an equal return of this grain: It ought, therefore, to be the object of the farmer's particular attention. After the wheat crop, if the field hath been limed and well manured, inſtead of peaſe, you may expect a crop of good turnip laid down with the third furrow: after the turnip barley, then oats and great clover, which, if ſucceeded by a peaſe crop, will produce for the following one middling wheat. If you give a ſlender dreſſing of dung after the peaſe crop is taken off, you will be amply rewarded in the return of the crop. The wheat ought to be ſown as early in October as poſſible, and the lime harrowed in with the plowing before the laſt. The truth is, one can hardly go wrong in managing this ſoil who dungs well, and plows dry, and does not take two ſucceſſive crops of oats, which ſpoils the beſt ſoil in the world, if it be not after very old and ſtrong leys.

Deep BLACK ſoil. This is eſteemed by many the beſt of all ſoils—ſuperior even to the LOAM. It is more vegetative in its nature, never poaches, and is managed at a much leſs expence. It requires, therefore, few directions. The chief one is to keep it clean; for it is apt to run to weed of the moſt luxuriant kind. Hence, when cleared of its natural roots, it will, of all others, produce the weightieſt crop of artificial graſs. There is in this ſoil a warmth that, during an open winter, encourages the tender roots, ſo that before ſpring they become amazingly vigorous. It preſerves ſufficient moiſture without being overcharged. Where it lies low, and is apt to be flooded by the winter rains, it dries ſooner in the ſpring for ploughing, without hardening, like ſtrong clays or deep loams. If a field of this ſort hath been run waſte by much cropping, which is very common, you muſt either fallow it, or allow it to run to natural graſs. If the field is large, both may be neceſſary; proceeding gradually, as much as you can overtake annually in fallow, till you have gone over all your ley, allotting ſixty bolls of lime to every acre you fallow, which ought to be put on with the furrow preceding the ſeed one, or harrowed in with the ſeed. If it is neceſſary that a return ſhould be brought from the field more quickly than can ariſe in the order of fallow, which is commonly the caſe with thoſe who enter with new tacks, the ſame quantity of lime may be laid on any part, whatever ſtate it is in, with a break as ſoon as poſſible after the corns are removed, and a ſeed furrow for oats in the ſpring, next peaſe, then oats, peaſe again; by which time the farmer will probably be able to dung for barley, and lay down the field with graſs ſeeds.

With regard to the ſucceſſion of crops, after fallow and liming on this ſoil, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that, if the field hath been properly manured, an excellent crop of wheat may be expected. Loam may perhaps produce a weightier crop, ſo may ſtrong clays, if the winter is favourable; but no ſoil is ſo much to be depended upon: after wheat, peaſe or turnip, barley, oats, clover.

I fallowed an acre of this black ſoil, part of which had a clay, part a gravelly bottom, at the depth of about eighteen inches, and laid it down with great clover and rye-graſs, without any other crop, in the month of April. That ſummer I cut the annual weeds, mixed with the clover, about the end of July—a cloſe crop, a part of which was eaten by the horſes, and the remainder by the cows; and, in the month of September, I had no contemptible crop of clover: but next ſummer ſuch a crop of graſs I never ſaw. It would look romantic to ſay what cattle I fed in the houſe upon it. The field, indeed, was as well managed, and as richly dunged, as for wheat or barley. I mention this for the ſake of ſuch as may be poſſeſſed of a ſmall farm only, and want to raiſe, from any convenient ſpot of this kind, the higheſt produce. They will be amply repaid for the loſs of a crop.

Yours, &c. URBANUS.

A COMPARISON *between* POPE *and* BOILEAU.

THERE is not perhaps ſo ſtrong a reſemblance between the genius and writings of any two poets, antient or

modern, as between thoſe of Pope and Boileau. Each was endued with a keen ſatirical talent, and both employed it with wonderful ſucceſs: each owed that ſucceſs to a happy imitation of the antients, but Boileau ſhewed the way; and, if Pope excels his rival in richneſs of colouring and ſprightlineſs of vein, Boileau is at leaſt equal to him in poignancy of ſatire and the cloſeneſs of expreſſion, making a proper allowance for the difference of the two languages. Boileau writ an Art of Poetry, Pope an Eſſay on Criticiſm: both immortalized their names by a mock-heroic poem; each attempted the Ode, and both in ſome degree failed.

But theſe reſembling circumſtances, however ſtriking, are not the only ones that render a compariſon between thoſe two poets intereſting. France had produced many poetical geniuſes before the time of Boileau, perhaps of even a higher claſs, and England ſtill more before the days of Pope, of the moſt exalted character, of the boldeſt invention, and moſt enthuſiaſtic ſpirit: but the writers of both countries wanted that correctneſs of language and verſification which is neceſſary to pleaſe a claſſical taſte. Theſe defects they ſaw, and remedied by a cloſe attention to the beauties of the antients, and the errors of their predeceſſors. Nor was this all: they had to encounter the hydra prejudice, who, guarding the altar of falſe taſte, threatened with deſtruction whoever approached without bending the knee. Wit in both countries had long conſiſted in quibble, and ſentiment in England was void of philoſophy: in France it had perhaps too much; but of a wild, extravagant, and metaphyſical kind, which was worſe than none. Partly by precept, partly by ridicule, and partly by example, they reformed the public taſte, and introduced a chaſter and more rational mode of writing (though not without making themſelves many enemies): but the manner in which that was effected, as well as their comparative merit, will beſt appear from a view of ſome of their capital pieces.

Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm, which was the firſt piece that eſtabliſhed his reputation, though written at a very early period of life, contains perhaps more learning, and even more genius than Boileau's Art of Poetry; but the variety of precepts in the Art of Poetry, and the happy manner in which the errors of every ſpecies of poetical compoſition are expoſed, render it a more inſtructive, and not leſs entertaining poem. The compoſition of both is excellent, and Boileau's illuſtrations are particularly happy Speaking of bombaſt, he ſays (as nearly as can be tranſlated),

Think not by loud tempeſtuous phraſe to riſe:
Exploded thunder tears th' embowell'd ſkies!
Nor with Dubartas bridle up the floods,
And periwig with ſnow the bald-pate woods!
Chuſe a right mean; be grave without conſtraint,
Great without pride, and lovely without paint.

Pope has ſaid nearly the ſame thing, and not leſs happily, though in other words, and in another mode of illuſtration. It is one of the fineſt paſſages in the Eſſay on Criticiſm:

Falſe eloquence, like the priſmatic glaſs,
Its gaudy colours ſpreads on every place;
The face of nature we no more ſurvey,
All glares alike, without diſtinction gay:
But true expreſſion, like th' unchanging ſun,
Clears and improves whate'er it ſhines upon;
It gilds all objects, but it alters none.

Boileau's Lutrin has always been allowed to be one of the fineſt modern poems, and is generally ſuppoſed to be the firſt of the kind, becauſe prior to the Diſpenſary and the Rape of the Lock, our two moſt celebrated Engliſh mock-heroics; but Mr Dryden tells us of an Italian poem of that ſpecies, to which, if we may believe him, the French bard is indebted for the idea of his performance, as Garth and Pope certainly are to the Lutrin for many of their beauties. His words are: "The Secchia Rapita of Taſſoni, is a ſatire of the Varonian kind, written in the ſtanza of eight, which is the Italian meaſure for heroic verſe. The words are ſtately, the numbers ſmooth: the turn both of thoughts and words is happy. The firſt ſix lines of the ſtanza ſeem majeſtical and ſevere, but the two laſt turn them all into a pleaſant ridicule. Boileau, if I am not much deceived, has modelled from hence his famous Lutrin, but has copied the Italian ſo well, that his own may paſs for an original."

Mr Pope, as every body knows, makes an apology for his ſatirical writings in an epiſtle to Dr Arbuthnot; Boileau does the ſame, in an epiſtle to Racine, and in another to his book. Both are excellent, and abound with many curious particulars of

his life, as well as many fine ſtrokes of ſatire. But of all Boileau's retorts upon his enemies, none is more keen than his epigram to the Jeſuits of Trevoux, who had abuſed him in a literary journal. I ſhall give it entire.

Fathers in God, whom I revere!
And, as to ſatire, brethren dear!
You lately have vouchſaf'd to ſhew
Your ſhining wit on poor Boileau:
But are you not afraid his gall,
With help of Horace, Juvenal,
May riſe again, though now 'tis low,
And pour its tide upon Trevoux?
Be then adviſ'd, and fear t'enrage
A wreſtler going off the ſtage;
Who though infirm, and much in years,
May turn your laughter into tears.
What our forefather Regnier ſays,
Deſerves your notice, and your praiſe;
That when corſairs attack corſairs,
Ill muſt it go with their affairs!"

So far the compariſon between Pope and Boileau ſeems pretty equal: but Boileau's epiſtles, which are twelve in number, though full of good ſenſe and fine poetry, want that philoſophical ſpirit which ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhes Mr Pope's, particularly the four epiſtles of the Eſſay on Man; which, with the paſſionate epiſtle from Eloiſa to Abelard, and the ſpirited tranſlation of Homer, give a manifeſt ſuperiority to the Engliſh bard.

An ESSAY *on* EDUCATION.

Children like tender oziers take the bow,
And as they firſt are faſhion'd always grow:
For what we learn in youth, to that alone
In age we are by ſecond nature prone.

THIS obſervation of Juvenal was certainly founded on the experience he muſt have had of human nature in its earlieſt ſtages; for it originates from the cradle. Locke, and the moſt eminent men of the laſt age, have always inſiſted that the determined mode of education ſhould commence at that time. Like Juvenal, they have indeed gone through the very *minutiæ* of education. The firſt and principal thing they lay as a foundation, is a watchful and early obſervation of the paſſions of childhood, to check or direct theſe to objects which may gradually enlighten their minds—If petulance (and I believe it is) be the firſt paſſion, inquiſitiveneſs will certainly be the ſecond. The firſt, when ſuffered to continue too long by the fatal fondneſs of a mother, or the neglect and ſtupidity of a father, grows up into a fixed and moſt diſguſtful habit of ſelf-ſufficiency and contradiction. From this ſource ſpring the moſt fatal evils of life. This is the turbid and moſt bitter ſtream both of the head and heart. This paſſion in youth totally bars, or greatly impedes, inſtruction. Should not our firſt care, then, be to moderate, and gradually ſubdue this paſſion of infancy? Let us, if poſſible, endeavour to make honeſt and happy men, by early planting the ſeeds of virtue in the minds of our children. When the paſſions are confirmed, when we have ſuffered a child to go too long unchecked and uncontrouled, what fatigue and unremitted attendance will it take to reclaim and correct him? What cuſtom would eaſily and imperceptibly have done, patience, intreaties, arguments, and even force, may never be able to accompliſh. The paſſions we would wiſh our children not to feel, ſuch as anger, revenge, and contempt, we ſhould moſt induſtriouſly endeavour to keep concealed from them. That infants ſuck in with their milk the diſpoſitions of their parents, may be, and doubtleſs is in part, a fact; but that ſuch diſpoſitions, which were unhappily neglected in the parent, may not be ſubdued or corrected in the child, is, in my way of thinking, moſt abſurd.

Curioſity, the ſecond paſſion, and one of the moſt inſatiable, commences as ſoon as ſpeech. This ſhould be at all times properly gratified, and judiciouſly directed. It is this which leads to all our future knowledge. It is this reſtleſſneſs of the ſoul which drives us on to make the moſt arduous reſearches into nature, to which alone ſcience owes all her diſcoveries and improvements.

But yet how deſtructive, how uſeleſs and contemptible may this paſſion be rendered, when neglected, or improperly directed to unworthy objects? If, inſtead of inquiring into the cauſes of human happineſs or miſery, we ſhould ſet a child to inquire into the different formations of butterflies, ſhould we not be laughed at? If, inſtead of enlightening their minds by deductions from plain facts, we ſhould embarraſs and confound their tender underſtandings by abſtruſe and abſtract ways of reaſoning, what would be the conſequence? Why, in their more advanced years, abſurdity

and contempt. How different when this inquiſitiveneſs is encouraged, inſtructed, and led from trivial, vicious, and undeterminable reſearches, to ſuch as lead to truth and utility?

I have ſaid curioſity is our ſecond paſſion; but I would not be underſtood to confine it to youth. We ſee it exerting its utmoſt power through every ſtage of life. There is a low, ungenerous kind of curioſity, of which I ſhall ſay very little--a curioſity to know the ſecrets of other people, only for the vile and ungenerous ſatisfaction of divulging them. This indulged in children will be the baſis of every thing that is ignoble: it will grow up and ſtrengthen with the habit. How early and forcibly then ought it to be rooted out!

The numerous and complicated paſſions of advancing years I ſhall not endeavour to develope, but leave them to the obſervation and care of ſuch honeſt and ſenſible preceptors as have the proper and neceſſary abilities to manage them.

All I have ſaid on the two foregoing paſſions reſpects childhood and its proximate ſtate only. When reaſon begins to open, reflection will of courſe take place. Then a different mode of inſtruction may be adopted. The firſt ſtep I would take ſhould be to gain the confidence and eſteem of my pupil; always to let him ſee in me that candour and integrity which I was inculcating by precept. Examples which contradict precept are attended with this bad conſequence: They never will be properly attended to. How will youth follow the tenets and opinions of a man whoſe daily actions they ſee contradict them? Whatever virtue you would inſpire the practice of, ſtrictly live up to, or all your labour will be fruitleſs. Every precept ſhould be uſhered in, as much as poſſible, by an example.

For every picture we may find an original. Living defects, foibles, and infirmities, ſurround us, and need not be minutely ſcanned. But the capital and eſſential paſſions ſhould be carefully attended to. Firſt give a right turn to the heart; endeavour to make a good man; and if Nature has meant a great one, ſhe will take ſuch ways to do it, as the trammels and forms of ſchools and colleges will never be able to affect it.

'Tis early education forms the whole,
'Tis that alone invigorates the ſoul:
Mild diſcipline improves our nat'ral pow'rs:
But if the ſire neglects th' inſtructive hours,
Vice will intrude, and ſow her noxious ſeeds,
And plant this human garden full of weeds;
Confuſe the cleareſt head, the brighteſt parts,
And foul inſenſibly the pureſt hearts

L. L—.

Some Account of the Aquatic Spider: *From a* French *Work lately publiſhed.*

THIS ſpecies is found but ſeldom near Paris, but more frequently in Champagne among the lakes and marſhes: It is in ſome ſort amphibious; for it can live on the earth as well as in water, and comes often to land for its food; yet it ſwims well in water, both on its belly and back: it is diſtinguiſhable by its brightneſs. In the water its belly appears covered with a ſilver varniſh, which is only a bubble of air attached to its belly, by means of the oily humours which tranſpire from its body, and prevent the immediate contact of the water: This bubble of air is made the ſubſtance of its dwelling, which it conſtructs under water; for it fixes ſeveral threads of ſilk, or ſuch fine matter, to the ſtalks of plants in the water, and then, aſcending to the ſurface, thruſts the hinder part of its body above water, drawing it back again with ſuch rapidity, that it attaches underneath a bubble of air, which it has the art of detaining under water, by placing it underneath the threads abovementioned, and which it binds like a covering almoſt all round the air bubble. Then it aſcends again for another air bubble, and thus proceeds until it has conſtructed a large aerial apartment under water, into which it enters or quits at pleaſure. The male conſtructs for himſelf one near to the female, and, when love invites, he breaks through the thread wall of the female's dwelling, and the two bubbles attached to the bellies of both unite into one, forming one larger nuptial chamber. The female is ſometimes laid for a whole day together ſtretched on her back, waiting for the arrival of the male, without motion, and ſeemingly as if dead. As ſoon as he enter and glides over her, ſhe ſeems to be brought to life again, gets on her legs, and runs after the male, who makes his eſcape with all poſſible ſpeed. The female takes care of the young, and conſtructs ſimilar apartments

on purpoſe for them. The figure of this ſpider has nothing remarkable, and would be overlooked among a crowd of curioſities, if the ſpectator be unacquainted with its ſingular art of conſtructing an aerial habitation under water, and thus uniting together the properties of both elements.

To the PUBLISHER, &c.

SIR,

IT has been often aſſerted, and from good authority, that, however diſſatisfied we all are with our lots in ſome reſpects, we are all contented with the ſhare of wit and ſenſe beſtowed upon us. This opinion ſeems to be general, becauſe the bulk of mankind are incapable of judging for themſelves, and take all their opinions upon hearſay, yet imagine they poſſeſs at leaſt as great a ſhare of ſenſe as their neighbours: But the man who can lay aſide prejudice, looks into himſelf and compares his thoughts and his capacity with the learned of this and former ages, will certainly find where his deficiencies lie, and ſhould ſtand ſelf-convicted before the tribunal of his own judgment.

I was intimately acquainted with a gentleman, who is now dead, and whoſe memory I revere. He was in great reputation with the world for his learning and abilities; was careſſed by the literati, and adored by the booksellers. He has frankly owned to me in ſecret, that he had gained his reputation very eaſily: that he knew very little of Greek, and was no critic in Latin: that he was ignorant of mathematics, and knew ſcarce any thing of aſtronomy: but, ſaid he, as I take pains to conceal my ignorance upon theſe heads, I am never ſuſpected of being unacquainted with them. I ſhall, perhaps, be told, that this was not giving up either his wit or his ſenſe, but only abating the learning the world generally aſcribed to him; but when it is added, he acknowledged he had no great claim to wit or humour, and did not conſider his underſtanding above the *mediocre*, the remark will loſe its force.

I was induced to ſend you this letter, in order to obtain from ſome of your ingenious correſpondents their opinion upon the ſubject, and know if I am ſingular in my way of thinking upon this occaſion. Yours, &c.

THEOPHILUS.

A Letter from the Counteſs of Pomfret, *to the Counteſs of* Hertford, *afterwards Ducheſs of* Somerſet.

SINCE you have ſo kind a wiſh for me, dear madam, as that of coming to my dreſſing-room, I will indulge the agreeable thought that it is effected; and though I do not know how to believe you here, I will imagine I have placed you in my great chair, where, on your left hand, is the fire, (no bad thing, this weather) and, on your right, a window, from which you ſee the river, bordered on each ſide with meadows, vineyards, corn fields, villages, and chateaux. I congratulate my own happineſs in your arrival. I recount to you my journey, the things I have ſeen, and the things I was obliged to leave unſeen, by the hurry we were in. And as, I believe, you may have heard leſs of St Germain's than of ſome other palaces, I enlarge moſt upon that. I tell you it was built by that polite hero and gallant prince, Francis I.*. In compliment to his miſtreſs, whoſe name was Diana, it is erected in form of a Gothic D, with five towers, and is ſix ſtories high; the three firſt are ſtone, the three higheſt brick, and there is an open gallery which runs round the middle on the outſide with iron rails; within, is a court that coaches, to the degree of a duke, have privilege of entering, and the whole caſtle is encompaſſed with a large dry ditch; over which are draw-bridges. The emblem of this king was a ſalamander in flames, which is placed alternately with a crowned F round the turrets, as alſo carried over the gate-way. The apartments within are noble, and the conveniencies for ſervants very great. The gardens are not large, but there is, perhaps, the fineſt terras in the world on the ſide of the foreſt, two thouſand ſeven hundred yards long, and fifty broad, from which you have a view of the Seine, and a moſt beautiful country. The foreſt itſelf is of vaſt extent, and finely wooded, cut into walks and ſtars; and is by nature as much fitted for walking, as any garden in England is by art. In this

* This prince (who died in 1547) built many of the royal palaces in France, and adorned them all with pictures, ſtatues, tapeſtry, and all kinds of choice and coſtly furniture, and is ſaid never to have been equalled in generoſity, ſweetneſs of temper, and magnificence.

palace the ſucceeding kings of France generally lived, till Lewis XIV. (who was born here) built Verſailles, much more extenſive, leſs noble, and reſigned this to king James II. ſince the death of whoſe widow, the royal lodgings have been unfurniſhed, and it is now of much the ſame uſe that Somerſet-houſe is in London. There are ſtill ſome remains of that abdicated court: amongſt others, is lady Middleton, ſiſter to lady Weſtmoreland, and two years older than herſelf, in perfect poſſeſſion of her health and ſenſes. She followed her huſband * out of England, was lady of the bed-chamber to queen Mary, and governeſs to the princeſs Louiſa, whoſe picture I ſaw, and, if I had not ſeen it there, ſhould have taken it for our princeſs Caroline. This poor lady, while I was at St Germain's, loſt her youngeſt ſon, whoſe ſtory has ſomething ſo particular, that (as I can anſwer both for the truth and knowledge of the perſons who told it me) believing it may entertain you, I will relate it.

He was born about the time of the revolution, and chriſtened Charles. As ſoon as his mother was able to travel, (as I ſaid before) ſhe followed her huſband, taking this boy along with her; whoſe beauty, when he grew up, was only equalled by the wit, politeneſs, and a thouſand other perfections that he poſſeſſed, and that made him the admiration and delight of all his acquaintance. When he was old enough, he entered into the army, where his behaviour was anſwerable to all his other merits. One winter that his regiment was quartered at Normandy, he lodged in the houſe of an officer, who had an only daughter, young, pretty, and ingenious. You will eaſily gueſs, the event of this acquaintance was firſt a liking, and then a love; and that ſo violent and open on his ſide, that the father thought fit to interpoſe, and tell him, with all the reſpect due from an inferior, and all the warmth of an alarmed parent, that "he knew his "daughter undeſerving of the honour of "being his wife, but alſo thought her a-"bove being his miſtreſs." On this, he was obliged to quit the houſe, but could not quit his paſſion; and finding an equal return from the young lady, he, to aſſure her of his faith, and himſelf of hers, gave and received a contract. As this affair could not paſs in ſilence, lord Clare (who was his colonel), and others of his relations, ſent word of it to lady Middleton, who immediately ordered him to return home; where ſhe made uſe of ſo many arguments, threats, and perſuaſions, (amongſt others, that he would ruin the young woman he loved, as well as himſelf); that, after contending with them for two or three years, he yielded to write a letter, in which he ſaid, that, "he believed it would be happier for "her to think no more of a man whoſe "friends were determined never to re-"ceive her; and that he might not be a "hindrance to her fortune elſewhere, he "returned her promiſe, and deſired his." The lady ſent it directly, aſſuring him ſhe had never taken it with an intention to injure him, whoſe happineſs ſhe preferred to her own, and heartily wiſhed it him in ſome more worthy choice; but did not long outlive her generoſity, and his change, falling into a conſumption, and dying within the year. The news of which made ſuch an impreſſion on Mr Middleton, that, from the moſt lively, he became the moſt melancholy of men; and, though he lived ſome years after, he never enjoyed life, for the laſt three months of which he ſecluded himſelf from all company, and died of a fever that had no appearance of being mortal.

You ſee, dear madam, by the length of my diſcourſe, I do not mean to part ſoon with you, whenever you come; for I find myſelf on the laſt ſide of my paper, and have not aſked you one of thoſe many things I want to know. The actions, the words, the deſigns of our acquaintances, muſt be agreeable to hear of, if you relate them; for even the duke of Marlborough's purchaſe, in lady Hertford's letter, is worth the money. Write me word then, dear madam, what is doing where we do no more, but, ſafe in harbour, ſee the main covered with floating veſſels, ſome ſailing with auſpicious gales, ſome ſtruggling with adverſe winds, ſome cruiſing, ſome ſinking. I am not out of humour with the world, though retired from it, and therefore ſhould take as much pleaſure in hearing how it goes as in ſeeing a new play; where, though I am no actor, I am as attentive to the opening, progreſs, and cataſtrophe of the plot. I believe, you will more than once wiſh, (if you have the patience to read this out) that I had thought of concluding ſooner; but ſince I have gone ſo far,

* *The earl of* Middleton, *ſecretary of State to king James* II.

I muſt detain you ſo much longer, as to ſay, I am, dear madam,

Your ladyſhip's moſt faithful,
and moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,
Henrietta Louiſa Pomfret.

Monts, Oct. 17. 1738.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TO your candour and impartiality as a publiſher I appeal, when I crave the inſertion of what follows in your excellent Weekly Magazine. In this character you are remotely connected with every reader, but more immediately with thoſe whoſe eſſays find a place in your uſeful Collection. Notwithſtanding all your caution uſed in avoiding private controverſy or perſonal concerns, yet, when unwarily or inevitably led thereto, I humbly hope both parties ſhall equally ſhare your attention.

A novel, intitled *The Faſhionable Daughter*, was publiſhed in January laſt. It reached Scotland about the end of February. The author affirms it to be "a narrative of true and recent facts." The *Edinburgh Magazine and Review* for June laſt treated the book in a manner which gives cauſe to ſuſpect that their opinion was biaſſed. I conſider Dr S——t as the manager of that publication, and ſhould be ſorry to find him intereſted. In the preceding month, among the notes to his correſpondents, he promiſes an account of the Faſhionable Daughter in the next. Is not this confeſſing that ſome perſon had ſolicited an account? If none, the apology is abſurd: And who they were that made the requeſt, the account given plainly ſhows. The author wrote facts; he feared not their cenſure; of courſe was indifferent about their approbation.—They, perhaps, with juſtice might have diſputed ſome of the moral ſentiments interſperſed in the narration: they might have pointed out inelegancies of language, or quibbled about terms; but to aſcribe malignity to the author, with a total want of literary merit in his production, yet to adduce no one proof of the aſſertion, was indeed contrary to his expectations.

The principal buſineſs of a Reviewer is to give a clear and particular account of the mode in which ſubjects, whether of inſtruction, information, or amuſement, are handled by the reſpective gentlemen who write thereon. If the abſolute determination of the merit of books is not within the Reviewer's province, much leſs does it become him to deal in illiberal invectives againſt the authors. If low wit and perſonal ſatire guides the Reviewer's pen, groſs muſt be the ignorance that is ſwayed by his judgment. Aſſured that the judicious few agree with me in this point, I preſume to remind theſe gentlemen of that unfair extract of the Faſhionable Daughter which they give, and of thoſe harſh perſonal reproaches wherewith they have concluded it. They regret "that Miſs R——y M——n has no brother to purſue with the ſword Mr D——l T——r." Suppoſe ſhe had, he would not find Mr T——r a poltroon; and if, in the combat, the brother ſhould fall, it would certainly be in defending the breach of ſolemn oaths, and of ſacred virtue. Forgive me thus far—I ſtop at preſent.

I come now to my principal intention, which is, to conſider that letter in your Magazine, Vol. xxiv. P. 330. in which ſome mercenary pen endeavours to vindicate Miſs M——n, the heroine of the fore-mentioned novel. This writer hath impoſed on the public a ſpecious tale, unſupported by arguments, nay, contrary to the cleareſt evidence: But it were to demean myſelf as low as him to ſay this without proving it.

If capt. M——n engaged an advocate for his daughter, what a pity he was not more lucky in his choice, and had fixed upon one who, conſiſtent with his engagements, and with truth, ſhould have been capable of ſaying ſomething on the ſubject, without ſervilely copying the ſentiments of him whom he wiſhed to confute, and, to complete the meanneſs, in the very words of the author.

If mottos, like texts, ſhould bear an analogy to the diſcourſes which follow them; then your correſpondent has been guilty of a groſs miſtake, ſince, in the verſes quoted from Rowe, he grants Miſs M——n to be guilty, whilſt, in the next ſentence, he attributes innocence to her.

Then he tells us of his ſurpriſe upon reading the novel, ariſing, no doubt, from the obſtinacy of the father, or the perfidy of the daughter; or that he himſelf is ſubject to fits, there being no other cauſes of the aſtoniſhment he mentions which we can conceive. Not content

with calling it a partial relation of an amour, he modeſtly enough aſſures the public that the whole is without foundation. To deſtroy facts, is it ſufficient to aſſert the contrary?—Surely it is not. I appeal to every diſpaſſionate reader of the novel, and of this gentleman's letter, what right he had to make this aſſertion, without invalidating the numerous, and ſo well atteſted facts, mentioned in that performance.

Whether any friend of Mr T——r's really wrote it, or Mr T——r himſelf in the character of a friend, is a circumſtance of no moment. The queſtions aſked by the impartial part of mankind will be ſuch as theſe:—During the time that Mr D——l T——r was a teacher of youth at G—n—k, and a preacher at G—r—k, was the converſation at the tea-tables enlivened, or that over the bowl protracted, by any ſurmiſes about ſome private connection, or rather marriage, between Mr T——r and Miſs M——n? What gave riſe to theſe reports? Did Miſs M——n viſit at his lodgings? Was ſhe frequently ſeen in ſequeſtered walks alone with him? Was there a written bond or contract betwixt them, ſuch as the laws of Scotland are wont to ſuſtain as a marriage? Did her letters, from the date of that bond, breathe the language, and bear the ſubſcription of a married woman? Did her father's clerks make a merit with their maſter, of having ſpied a man in her bed-chamber at unſeaſonable hours: and further add, that, according to the beſt of their kdowledge, it was Mr T——r? Did a maid-ſervant, who ſlept in the ſame chamber with Miſs when in the country, ever receive orders from her young miſtreſs to ariſe, and go down ſtairs, leaving her in bed, with Mr T——r ſitting on the ſide thereof? When Miſs M——n was viſiting her relations at Glaſgow, did ſhe ever walk out in the evening with Mr T——r; and, although abſent the whole night from her lodgings, refuſe to name any one private family where ſhe had ſlept? Were all theſe circumſtances ever laid before lawyers; and, in ſpite of her after retractation, did they give it as their opinion that Mr T——r might raiſe a proceſs for non-adherence? Did ever her father, before reſpectable witneſſes, in a conference propoſed by himſelf, peruſe the writings, and hear the *minutiæ* of the whole affair, at the ſame time refuſe his conſent, while he diſputed not the grounds of the connection?

The affirmatives to theſe queries, with others not named, are the facts which the author relates. The witneſſes to theſe things are ſtill alive. That theſe things are true, muſt be conſiſtent with the knowledge of the young lady and her parents, elſe, long 'ere now, they would have had the odious reproach wiped off, and deſerved puniſhment inflicted on the accuſer: but, conſcious this could not be done, Miſs M——n, in any court of public juſtice, never denied her writings, alledged them to be involuntary, or refuſed a connection with Mr T——r: Therefore her parents hit upon the expedient of engaging, perhaps bribing, your correſpondent, to cry out in general, that Mr T——r was a calumniator, and Miſs M——n pure as the ſnow, and chaſte as the icicle that hangs on Dian's temple, but begged him not to deſcend to particulars. Your correſpondent obeyed—nor has he once attempted an anſwer to the above queſtions, otherwiſe than what the novel aſſigns. Strange! not to have confuted one aſſertion, yet cry, the ſtory is without foundation! To have made it appear the child of Mr T——r's fertile imagination, as he is pleaſed to term it, he ought to have ſhown its oppoſition to truth.

When the candid reader conſiders the foregoing facts, will he wonder that Mr T—r wrote 318 pages in expoſing the fooliſhneſs of capt. M—n, and imprudence of his daughter? Would it not have been wiſer in both, to have riſqued inconveniencies, rather than reputation? If the feeling breaſts of readers knew all the acts of indignant uſage towards Mr T——r, which the haughty capt. M—n and his partizans committed, it would readily be imagined, that in a future period Mr T——r would write 318 pages more. Had the artifices of capt. M—n's malice never reached beyond the Tweed, the inglorious theme ſhould have been for ever dropt. Had not Mr T——r unjuſtly ſuffered in his intereſt and character, the public ſhould never have heard him complain. As to his intrigue with Miſs M—n, it reſted on a baſis too firm to be moved. The overturning this, was the only method to re-eſtabliſh the young lady's reputation. Every thing,

(this excepted) which could hurt Mr T——r, has been tried; yet this undone, the ſpots muſt remain.

However, that I may have nothing unanſwered which this writer advances, provided it has the leaſt colour of apology for the conduct of his heroine; I paſs over the undeſigned compliment paid to Mr T—r on his quotation from Shakeſpeare, which can only be underſtood thus:

Too much he doated, and too ſtrongly lov'd,
Elſe theſe damn'd minutes he would ne'er have told.

But this gentleman is really her foe under the maſk of friendſhip, witneſs the point of view in which his account of the epiſtolary correſpondence between the parties, places her. He ſays, "She imagined it a mock correſpondence;" by which he ſuppoſes her void of common ſenſe, and uninfluenced by thoſe univerſal paſſions of hope and fear, which, in a certain meaſure, regulate even the actions of idiots: Since ſome of the moſt paſſionate of theſe letters, were wrote after her father had quarrelled with Mr T—r upon the ſubject, and abſolutely forbad her having any further intercourſe with him; what kind of a lady muſt ſhe be, who accounted that to be a mere farce, which her parents treated as a matter of the laſt importance, upon which the credit of their family, and her future happineſs in life depended? It appears from her letters, dated September 1770, that Mr T—r poſſeſſed her affections; and more than a year elapſed before theſe letters were ſeen, even by the friends of Mr T—r; nor would they ever have been ſhewn, unleſs the exiſtence of them had been denied. The apologiſt ſays, "That as ſoon as Mr T—r obtained two or three of them, he boaſted of the acquiſition." Let this feeble advocate name one inſtance of Mr T—r's expoſing them till they became eſſential in his own vindication, and he will ſubmit to be held as infamous as he is who could aſſert the contrary, without being able to prove it.

He further urges, that her parents intended to raiſe a proceſs of defamation againſt Mr T—r, which was fruſtrated by his leaving the kingdom. How barefaced a falſehood!—For the writings between the parties, and acknowledgements of a matrimonial relation, made by Miſs M—n in the firſt place, render ſuch a proceſs inadmiſſible in law; and beſides, Mr T—r appeals to the pariſh of G—r—k, where he preached—to the inhabitants of G—n—k in general, where in a public capacity he lived—and to his very enemies in particular, if he did not continue near twelve months in the uninterrupted exerciſe of his profeſſion, after the ſtory was almoſt national. Yet this puerile ſcribbler thinks the world will believe him, when he avers that Mr T—r left the place through fear.

With equal raſhneſs he affirms that Miſs M—n recovered her character after Mr T—r's departure. I am rather inclined to think with Mr Rowe in the gentleman's own quotation, that, when once female character is tainted, it may be ſaid,

That one falſe ſtep entirely damns their fame.

For it is a lamentable truth, that though, like the ſun in the morning, her infant beauty roſe fair to the view, yet ſince that ſhameful apoſtacy from her ſolemn contract, ſhe hath been under a cloud; nor is it poſſible for the exertions of her friends to regain for her the place in public eſtimation, which, by liſtening to her obdurate parents, ſhe loſt.

After this ſhort review of the apology made for her, let the reader determine, whether, by a wilful evaſion of the truth, her advocate has not rather hurt than aided the cauſe he eſpouſed. Does his client merit the name of injured, when he hath proved no offence offered to her, or leſs ſuſtained, except what reſulted from her own imprudence, and hath been the neceſſary conſequence of her own backſliding? Who is the ſlanderer?—He who is obliged in ſelf defence to tell unwelcome truths; or, he who, in oppoſition to all truth, attempts to pervert juſtice. With what face could this writer ſubſcribe himſelf a Friend to Injured Innocence, when the conduct of this young lady has been ſuch, that the Ethiopian will change his ſkin, and the leopard his ſpots, as ſoon as ſhe, or any of her relations, will prevail with the world to believe her innocent, or eraſe the remembrance of her deceit. A publication is promiſed—but what will it avail? An appeal to the commiſſary court would be far more ſerviceable to Miſs M—n; becauſe, if ever the affair is terminated otherwiſe than by the death of either party, that venerable

court muſt pronounce the deciſion. The parties may publiſh—who doubts they will reply? while after all they can write, they only beſpatter each other; for the civil law of the kingdom at laſt muſt cleanſe them. Till then the matter is in ſuſpenſe, and, till decided, the public opinion muſt fluctuate.

In fine, leſt the apologiſt now animadverted upon, ſhould complain of the falſehoods wherewith I have charged him, let him affix his name to the reply, and I ſhall mine. This will bring us to an equality. In ſuch a caſe as this, where moral characters are at ſtake, 'tis wicked to ſtab in the dark—to let fly the arrow of calumny, and ſkulk behind the buſh of concealment, is cowardice indeed. Therefore, though I challenge capt. M—n to an appeal to the laws of our country, I ſcorn to anſwer every babbler he may employ. Contemptuous ſilence is all the reply which anonymous writers on this, to me, hateful affair, ſhall in future obtain. In the mean time, I ſcruple not to ſubſcribe,

Yours, &c. D——l T——r.

Woolwich, Nov. 24. 1774.

N. B. A tedious indiſpoſition prevented my replying ſooner. The difficulty of procuring the Edinburgh Weekly Magazines in this place, contributed to the delay.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following account of the grant of a very extraordinary privilege to a noble Iriſh family, may be depended upon as authentic; and, if you chuſe to give it a place in your valuable Weekly Collection, may give entertainment to ſome of your readers.

Yours, &c. J. C—

JOHN COURCY, created earl of Ulſter by king Henry II. anno 1181, was very inſtrumental in the reduction of Ireland to the Engliſh dominion, on which account he had a large tract of land aſſigned to him, and a gift of as much more as he could conquer. He was the moſt remarkable warrior of his age for perſonal ſtrength and courage. After gaining many victories in Ireland, he was appointed ſole governor of that kingdom: but, on the acceſſion of king John to the throne of England, that king's favourite, HUGH LACIE, ſupplanted him in his government; and being jealous of the earl's great power and influence, he traduced him to the king, and ſuborned falſe witneſſes againſt him, which had the deſired effect, and he was ordered to be ſent priſoner to London.

About a year after his confinement in the tower of London, king Philip Auguſtus of France diſputed king John's title to the duchy of Normandy. The deciſion of their reſpective rights was referred to a ſingle combat between two champions. King John appointed the day; the French king provided his champion; but the king of England found none of his ſubjects willing to undertake ſo hazard us an enterprize; and, adviſing with his council, in great perplexity, a gentleman of his chamber informed him, that the earl of Ulſter, his priſoner, if he could be prevailed upon, was the propereſt perſon in his dominions to undertake the combat. The king twice demanded his acceptance of the challenge; but he refuſed, ſaying to the meſſenger, "Not for him! for I eſteem 'him unworthy of the adventure of my 'blood, by reaſon of the ungrateful re'turns he hath made me for my ſer'vices and loyalty to the crown, in im'priſoning me unheard at the ſuit of my 'rival and enemy, Hugh de Lacie." The king taking this bold anſwer in good part, denied that whatever favour he ſhould aſk for himſelf or his friends ſhould be granted to him; adding, that the honour of his country was at ſtake, and depended upon his acceptance of the combat. This laſt conſideration moved him, and he ſent for his ſword from the altar of the church of Downe: But, when every thing was prepared for the combat, and the champions had entered the liſts, in the preſence of the kings of England, France, and Scotland, and a prodigious concourſe of people, the French champion, neither liking the ſtrong proportion of the Earl's body, his ſtern countenance, nor the terrible weapon he bore in his hand, ſet ſpurs to his horſe when the trumpets ſounded the charge, broke through the liſts and fled into Spain, whence he never returned, whereupon the victory was adjudged to the earl of Ulſter. The French king being informed of his great ſtrength, and willing to be ſatisfied by ſome trial of it,

requeſted king John to order the earl to gratify him, who directed a helmet of excellent proof to be filled with a block of wood, which, with one blow, he clove aſunder. His ſword, together with his armour, are ſtill preſerved in the tower of London.

King John was ſo well ſatisfied with his ſignal performance, that he not only reſtored him to his titles and eſtates, but likewiſe deſired him to aſk for any thing in his diſpoſal and it ſhould be granted. The earl replied, "He had titles and eſtate enough, but deſired that he and and his ſucceſſors, the heirs male of his family, might have the privilege, their firſt obeiſance being paid, to be covered in the royal preſence of him and his ſucceſſors, kings of England." The king readily granted his requeſt; and that remarkable privilege is ſtill enjoyed in his family.

ALMERICUS COURCY, the twenty-third baron of Kingſale, repreſentative of the above-mentioned earl of Ulſter, being one day introduced to king William, aſſerted the privilege of his family, by walking with his hat on in the king's preſence: the king ſent to inquire the reaſon of his doing ſo; to which he replied, "May it pleaſe your majeſty, my name is COURCY; I am lord of Kingſale in Ireland, and I appear covered to aſſert an antient privilege of my family, granted to John earl of Ulſter and his heirs, by John king of England." The king ſaid he remembered to have heard he had ſuch a nobleman, and that he believed the privilege he aſſerted was rightfully his.

GERALD, twenty-fourth lord of Kingſale, was, on the 19th of June 1720, introduced, by the duke of Grafton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to king George I. when he had the honour to kiſs the king's hand, and to aſſert the privilege of being covered in his majeſty's preſence. And the ſame lord, on the 22d of June 1727, being introduced by lord Carteret, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, to king George II. had the ſame honour, and aſſerted the ſame privilege in his royal preſence.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE long been of opinion, that the land is not infeſted with any animal ſo dangerous and ſo malignant a nature, as an *old cat*. Many people will be aſtoniſhed at ſo extraordinary an appellation; but, when the character is drawn at full length, they will moſt readily ſubſcribe to the likeneſs. The poets, with much humour and ſatire, have found out a ſimilitude of mankind in many animals:—As for example, they call a dull fellow an aſs; a ſnarling fellow a cur; a ſimple fellow a ſheep; a lethargic fellow a dormouſe; a fierce fellow a lion; a falſe woman an hyena; an alluring woman a crocodile; a jarring man and wife, a dog and cat; a filthy woman a ſow; and a ſtingy, eccentric character, a *queer fiſh*. Now, to theſe various compariſons, I am to deſcribe what a man means when he ſays, Do you know *Bella Buzztale?* Yes, is not ſhe a d——d *old cat?*

An *old cat* is a romantic, talkative *old maid*, that has no other amuſement but ſcandal; that ſits up late, and gets up early, to collect all the lies of the place, to retail them round the town; and, when any uncommon dearth happens in the circle of obloquy, her invention is to ſupply that ſcarcity. She is a perfect tygreſs of the human race, and, without diſtinction, falls upon, and devours man, woman, and child. Her moſt harmleſs moments are at cards; where, between the deals, ſhe can only deal round her arrows of detraction to thoſe who immediately preſent themſelves to her view. Moſt animals of the earth are harmleſs when aſleep, but an *old cat*, from practice and ſtudy, will dream a ſufficient number of fallacies in the courſe of a night, to ſupply her upon occaſion for the following day, with a moſt variegated and elaborate decorum. The genteel folks, who deteſt thoſe words made uſe of by their inferiors, call theſe damſels of forty-five, *old tabbies*; and, from long cuſtom, dread, or other apprehenſions, court their acquaintance for fear of their ſatire. *Bella Buzztale* is, without exception, the firſt of this maiden and infernal race. She hates all womankind and mankind; and her principle is, becauſe ſhe hates herſelf: and though *Bella* is ugly, and as old as *Sapho*, with as much volubility of tongue, but without one grain of that maiden's ſenſe; though ſhe is more like a fly-blown cake of tallow in July, or an old parchment indenture, upon which a lawyer has ſcribbled an unintelligible hand-writing; yet, ſhe has vanity enough to believe herſelf

handſome; and will, with a ſcrewed up mouth aſſure you, *That ſhe has had moſt advantageous offers of marriage.* She is the firſt to proclaim a death, a burial, or a marriage, a courtſhip, or a chriſtening; and two young people of the oppoſite ſex, walking twice together in the ſtreets, or dancing twice together at the aſſembly, is ſufficient for *Bella* to confirm it to be a match. If a married lady is not happy enough to have the politeſt of huſbands, and ſhe returns a curtſey or a ſmile to a younger, or more modiſh man, *Bella* is dying with venom like a toad, till ſhe has ſpit her ſpleen into the minds and hearts of all the town, againſt the innocent lady. An *old cat* never miſſes church, and harangues upon good divine diſcourſes, and cenſures all who neglect publicly to hear the word of God, though ſhe never practiſed thoroughly one holy tenet, or fulfilled a commandment of the Lord.

In ſhort, an *old cat* is oppoſite to every thing that nature conſtituted amiable, generous, good, or true. She is the peſt of ſociety, a hypocrite among men and women, a Phariſee in the eye of heaven, and a rank abomination. But, notwithſtanding all the world moſt minutely knows this chequered, diabolical character, and though ſhe deceives the world every day ſhe riſes, yet there is that peculiar credulity about the female ſex, to even believe the bitterſt and worſt of womankind.

A HATER *of* OLD CATS.

On Dr Prieſtley's *Examination of Dr* Reid, *Dr* Oſwald, *and Dr* Beattie.

THE Scottiſh nation were beginning to triumph in three northern lights, who had begun to ſhine with unrivalled luſtre in the firmament of *common ſenſe:* But alas! theſe northern lights are now totally extinguiſhed by the meridian ſun of Dr Prieſtley. On the appearance of this great ſouthern luminary, they muſt ſet in darkneſs, and be for ever buried in the ſhades of obſcurity. Appeal to himſelf and he will tell you "that they never ſaw ſuch men, as he and his friends are." What a mighty giant in literature is this, that no Scotſman ever ſaw the like of him! I wonder he does not go about as a ſhow, and advertiſe himſelf for the inſpection of the curious, as the eight wonder of the world! For though there may be ſome vain pretenders to ſcience and philoſophy in *Scotland*, yet they are but mere dwarfs, when compared with this *Engliſh Goliah* and his friends.

Dec. 26. IRONICUS.

The BEARDS DEMOLISHED: *An Old* FRENCH ANECDOTE.

A BEARD was formerly eſteemed in France as a badge of liberty, and the people were not a little proud of wearing it long, and of curling it, to render it ornamental. The monks and friars, who affected to deſpiſe the trifling vanities of the world, took it into their heads to ſhave their beards. The then biſhop of Roan, being extremely offended with the laity for not following ſo pious an example, began to preach againſt beards in the pulpit; and by degrees worked himſelf up to ſo high a pitch of oppoſition, that he excommunicated all thoſe of his dioceſe who would not conſent to be ſhaved. The bigots, in conſequence of this procedure, ſoon permitted themſelves to be trimmed; but the more worldly-minded, accuſtomed to join the idea of privilege to that of their beards, conceiving their liberties and properties at ſtake, went to loggerheads, like true patriots, and had their brains beat out in defence of the hairs on their chins. The commotion grew at laſt ſo general, and ſo much danger was threatened by it, that Lewis VII. found himſelf under the neceſſity of taking part with the clergy, and to have his own beard taken off, to bring ſmooth chins into faſhion, in order to overcome the prejudices of the populace.

The COMPLETE RESEMBLANCE; *A* JEU D'ESPRIT.

TWO brothers, the exact images of each other, inhabited one and the ſame home.—A ſtranger called in order to ſpeak with one of them.—"Which do you mean, Sir?" cried the porter.—"The counſellor," replied the other.—"They are both counſellors."—"He who is rather ſquint eyed."—"They are both ſquint-eyed."—"He who is married."—"They are both married."—"He who has the handſome wife."—"They have both handſome wives."—"Well then, he who is the cuckold."—"Faith, Sir, I believe they are both cuckolds."—"By Jove," returned the ſtranger, "here is a complete reſemblance with a vengeance."

POETRY.

The FARMER'S HA'.

IN winter nights, whae'er has been
In farmer's Ha', wad never grien
To ſee the dirty town agen,
The neſt o' evil,
Where fowk in bourroch-heaps are ſeen
Rin to the devil.

Whan ſturdy ſtacks are tightly theiket,
And the wide ſtyle is fairly ſteiket,
Nae birkie ſure, ſave he war ſtreiket
For his lang hame,
But wad gi'e mair for ae ſhort week o't
Than I wad name.

Here women ay the glomin hail,
For then the lads come frae the flail,
Or elſe frae haddin the plough-tail,
That haleſome wark:
Diſeaſe about they dinna trail
Like city ſpark.

They a' drive to the ingle cheek,
Regardleſs o' a flan o' reek,
And weel their meikle fingers beek,
To gi'e them tune,
Syne ſutor's elſon nimbly ſtreik,
To mend their ſhoon.

An' ay till this miſthriven age,
The gudeman here ſat like a ſage;
Wi' mill in hand, and wife adage,
He ſpent the night;
But now he ſits in chamber cage,
A pridefu' wight.

The laſſes wi' their unſhod heels,
A' ſet themſells down to their wheels,
And weel ilk beardleſs kemper dreels,
And bows like wand;
The auld gudewife the pirnie reels
Wi' tenty hand.

But young gudewife and bairnies a',
Right ſcenil now look near the ha',
For fear their underlins ſud ſhaw
A cauld neglect;
But pride was never kent to draw
Love or reſpect.

Aft-times the canty lilt gaes round,
And ilka face wi' mirth is crown'd,
And whiles they ſing in dowie ſound,
Sic as the *ſwain*
Of *Yarrow*, or ſome lover drown'd
In ruthleſs main.

Neat *royal* tales are tell'd great fouth,
Which ſimple nature takes for truth;
For ſhe ſays heart ſud join wi' mouth;
But, by my trogs,
That is a doctrine now uncouth
For gentle lugs.

I'll ſay, in ſpite o' folly's mock,
Of humour here there's ſae great ſtock,
That ſons of wae ſud quickly flock
To ſic a houff;
Foul fa' me but the ruſtic joke
Chears a' that's douff.

Pure nature ſpeaks but cracks or flaws,
Unlearned in refinement's laws:
Auld Satire, wi' her hard ſnaw-ba's,
Ay flees the field;
And Av'rice, wi' her harpy paws,
Gets here nae beild.

The chapman lad, wi' gab ſae free,
Comes in, and mixes i' the glee,
After he's trampet out the cie
O' mony a dub,
And frae the ſtorm has got to dree
A hearty drub.

He hads the trantlums to the light,
And ſpeirs what they're to buy the night?
Syne a' the laſſes loup bauk-height
Wi' perfect joy,
'Cauſe lads for them coff broach ſae bright,
Or ſome ſic toy.

While I deſcrive this happy ſpot,
The ſupper mauna be forgot:
Some ſwankie now links aff the pot,
To hain his joe,
Weel fill'd wi' ſowens boiling hot,
Or good ſteeve po'.

They're diſh'd, and ſet upo' the table,
To cool as faſt as they are able;
Round caps and plates the cutties ſable
Are flung ding-dang,
The lads and laſſes to enable
Their wames to pang.

They a' thrang round the lang board now,
Where there is meat for ilka mou';
Hiremen their hats an' bannets pu'
Upo' their face;
But grandeur is aſham'd to bow,
Or ſay the grace.

O here are joys uninterrup';
Far hence is Pleaſure's gangrene cup;
Clear-bluded Health 'tends ilka ſup
O' ſimple diet,
But flees awa' frae *keepin't up*,
And midnight riot.

Whan ſupper's o'er, and thanks are gi'en,
Mirth dances round wi' jocund mien;
In daffin and in gabbin keen
An hour they paſs,
And ilka lad wi' pawky ein
Looks at his laſs.

But Morpheus begins to chap,
And bids them a' gae tak a nap;
And whan they've gotten't like a tap,
They rise to wark,
Like Phœbus out o' Thetis lap,
As blithe's a lark.

Montrose, Dec. 20. C. K.

The VIOLET.

THO' stern is the morn, the lark leaves her nest,
And sings a salute to the dawn;
The sun with a splendor embroiders the east,
And brightens the dew on the lawn:

While the sons of debauch to indulgence give way,
And slumber the prime of their hours,
Let us, my dear Stella, the garden survey,
And make our remarks on the flow'rs.

The gay, gaudy tulip observe, as you walk,
How flaunting the gloss on its vest!
How proud! and how stately it stands on its stalk,
In beauty's diversity drest!

From the rose, the carnation, the pink, and the clove,
What odours incessantly spring!
The south wafts a richer perfume to the grove,
As he brushes the leaves with his wing.

Apart from the rest, in her purple array,
The violet humbly retreats:
In modest concealment she peeps on the day,
Yet none can excel her in sweets:

So humble, that tho', with unparalell'd grace,
She might e'en a palace adorn,
She oft in the hedge hides her innocent face,
And grows at the foot of the thorn.

So beauty, my fair one! is doubly refin'd,
When modesty heightens her charms;
When meekness, like thine, adds a gem to her mind,
We long to be lock'd in her arms.

Tho' Venus herself from her throne should descend,
And the graces to wait at her call—
To thee the gay world would with preference bend,
And hail thee the Violet of all. B——.

DULNESS.

AWAY, sad fiend! of joy the foe,
That loads the heart, and clouds the brow;
That damps the social flowing mirth,
Which gives to wit and humour birth!
Whene'er men feel thy dumpish reign,
They flag, they saunter, and complain.
Where-e'e thy gloomy face appears,
All nature sable mourning wears:
Life moves along with heavy pace,
No hope-blown flow'rs the prospect grace:
Then fancy'd ills with terror fill,
And night-born shadows rise to kill:
Thy voice infectious sadness brings,
And poisons all the vital springs;
As when the raven croaks her note,
Or when the howlet tunes her throat.
Go to the hermit's lonely cell,
Where grief and silence ever dwell;
Or to the dreary walls repair,
Where cloister'd nuns pine with despair:
But never may thy leaden pow'r
Preside o'er friendship's sacred hour:
Among the guests be never found,
When sprightly jocund mirth goes round.

E——s.

EPITAPH *intended for Mr* ROBERT FERGUSSON.

MILD NATURE smil'd upon her sportive Bard;
But FORTUNE from his sight her blessings hurl'd—
His spirit *madden'd* at the lean reward,
Burst from its bonds, and left th' ungrateful world! W. WOODS.

On the Death of a Child of an honourable young Couple; written by the Father.

COME, Patience! come to dry a parent's tears;
Come, bright-ey'd Hope! to chear her future years:
Teach her to bless the kind, tho' chast'ning rod,
That made her mortal child the child of God:
Teach her to praise that God with grateful mind,
For babes that yet may come, for one left still behind. H. E.

On JOHN GREENLEAF, *the Fidler, commonly called* Lord GREENLEAF. [Vol. xxvi. P. 128.]

UNDER this stone lies lord *Greenleaf*;—
Pray, Orpheus, was my lord a thief!
A penny-wedding fiddler! zounds!
By *fair play scrape* three thousand pounds.—
He fi dl'd and *flourished* at Deptford;
Alas! he's now *unstrung*—no help for't!
He was interred by six hundred;
Few wept perhaps, but many wonder'd.

SIGNORE SOLO.

THE REVIEW.

A Letter from the GENERAL CONGRESS *to the People of* GREAT BRITAIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5. 1774.

FRIENDS *and* FELLOW-SUBJECTS,

WHEN a nation, led to greatneſs by the hand of liberty, and poſſeſſed of all the glory that heroiſm, munificence, and humanity can beſtow, deſcends to the ungrateful taſk of forging chains for her friends and children; and, inſtead of giving ſupport to freedom, turns advocate for ſlavery and oppreſſion, there is reaſon to ſuſpect ſhe has either ceaſed to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her rulers.

In almoſt every age, in repeated conflicts, in long and bloody wars, as well civil as foreign, againſt many and powerful nations, againſt the open aſſaults of enemies, and the more dangerous treachery of friends, have the inhabitants of your iſland, your great and glorious anceſtors, maintained their independence, and tranſmitted the rights of their men, and the bleſſings of liberty, to you poſterity.

Be not ſurpriſed, therefore, that we, who are deſcended from the ſame common anceſtors; that we, whoſe forefathers participated in all the rights, the liberties, and the conſtitution, you ſo juſtly boaſt, and who have carefully conveyed the ſame fair inheritance to us, guarrantied by the plighted faith of government, and the moſt ſolemn compacts with Britiſh ſovereigns, ſhould refuſe to ſurrender them to men who found their claims on no principles of reaſon, and who proſecute them with a deſign that, by having our lives and properties in their power, they may with the greater facility enſlave you.

The cauſe of America is now the object of univerſal attention; it has at length become very ſerious. This unhappy country has not only been oppreſſed, but abuſed and miſrepreſented; and the duty we owe to ourſelves and poſterity, to your intereſt, and the general welfare of the Britiſh empire, leads us to addreſs you on this very important ſubject.

Know then, that we conſider ourſelves, and do inſiſt that we are, and ought to be, as free as our fellow-ſubjects in Britain, and that no power on earth has a right to take our property from us without our conſent.

That we claim all the benefits ſecured to the ſubject by the Engliſh conſtitution, and particularly that ineſtimable one—of trial by jury.

That we hold it eſſential to Engliſh liberty that no man be condemned unheard, or puniſhed for ſuppoſed offences, without having an opportunity of making his defence.

That we think the legiſlature of Great Britain is not authoriſed by the conſtitution to eſtabliſh a religion, fraught with ſanguinary and impious tenets, or to erect an arbitrary form of government in any quarter of the globe. Theſe rights we, as well as you, deem ſacred, and yet, ſacred as they are, they have, with many others, been repeatedly and flagrantly violated.

Are not the proprietors of the ſoil of Great Britain lords of their own property? Can it be taken from them without their conſent? Will they yield it to the arbitrary diſpoſal of any man or number of men whatever?—You know they will not.

Why then are the proprietors of the ſoil in America leſs lords of their property than you are of yours; or why ſhould they ſubmit it to the diſpoſal of your parliament, or any other parliament or council in the world, not of their election? Can the intervention of the ſea that divides us cauſe diſparity in rights, or can any reaſon be given, why Engliſh ſubjects, who live three thouſand miles from the royal palace, ſhould enjoy leſs liberty than thoſe who are three hundred miles diſtant from it?

Reaſon looks with indignation on ſuch diſtinctions, and freemen can never perceive their propriety. And yet, however chimerical and unjuſt ſuch diſcriminations are, the parliament aſſert, "That they have a right to bind us in 'all caſes without exception, whether 'we conſent or not; that they may 'take and uſe our property when and 'in what manner they pleaſe; that we 'are penſioners on their bounty for all 'that we poſſeſs, and can hold it no 'longer than they vouchſafe to permit." Such declarations we conſider as hereſies in Engliſh politics, and which can no

more operate to deprive us of our property, than the interdicts of the Pope can diveſt kings of ſceptres, which the laws of the land and the voice of the people have placed in their hands.

At the concluſion of the late war—a war rendered glorious by the abilities and integrity of a miniſter, to whoſe efforts the Britiſh empire owes its ſafety and its fame: At the concluſion of this war, which was ſucceeded by an inglorious peace, formed under the auſpices of a miniſter—of principles, and of a family unfriendly to the Proteſtant cauſe, and inimical to liberty.—We ſay, at this period, and under the influence of that man, a plan for enſlaving your fellow-ſubjects in America was conceived, and has ever ſince been pertinaciouſly carrying into execution.

Prior to this æra, you were content with drawing from us the wealth produced by our commerce. You reſtrained our trade in every way that could conduce to your emolument. You exerciſed unbounded ſovereignty over the ſea: you named the ports and nations to which alone our merchandize ſhould be carried, and with whom alone we ſhould trade; and, though ſome of theſe reſtrictions were grievous, we nevertheleſs did not complain: we looked up to you as to our parent ſtate, to which we were bound by the ſtrongeſt ties, and were happy in being inſtrumental to your proſperity and your grandeur.

We call upon you, yourſelves, to witneſs our loyalty and attachment to the common intereſt of the whole empire. Did we not, in the laſt war, add all the ſtrength of this vaſt continent to the force which repelled our common enemy? Did we not leave our native ſhores, and meet diſeaſe and death to promote the ſucceſs of Britiſh arms in foreign climates? Did you not thank us for our zeal, and even reimburſe us large ſums of money, which you confeſſed, we had advanced beyond our proportion, and far beyond our abilities?—You did.

To what cauſes, then, are we to attribute the ſudden change of treatment, and that ſyſtem of ſlavery, which was prepared for us at the reſtoration of peace?

Before we had recovered from the diſtreſſes which ever attend war, an attempt was made to drain this country of all its money, by the oppreſſive ſtamp act. Paint, glaſs, and other commodities, which you would not permit us to purchaſe of other nations, were taxed; nay, although no wine is made in any country ſubject to the Britiſh State, you prohibited our procuring it of foreigners without paying a tax, impoſed by your parliament on all we imported. Theſe and many other impoſitions were laid upon us, moſt unjuſtly and unconſtitutionally, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.—In order to ſilence complaint, it was indeed provided that this revenue ſhould be expended in America, for its protection and defence.—Theſe exactions, however, can receive no juſtification, from a pretended neceſſity of protecting and defending us: They are laviſhly ſquandered on court favourites and miniſterial dependants, generally avowed enemies to America, and employing themſelves, by partial repreſentations, to traduce and embroil the colonies. For the neceſſary ſupport of government here, we ever were, and ever ſhall be, ready to provide; and whenever the exigence of the ſtate may require it, we ſhall, as we have heretofore done, chearfully contribute our full proportion of men and money.—To enforce this unconſtitutional and unjuſt ſcheme of taxation, every fence that the wiſdom of our Britiſh anceſtors had carefully erected againſt arbitrary power, has been violently thrown down in America, and the ineſtimable right of trial by jury is taken away, in caſes that touch both life and property.—It was ordained, "that whenever offences ſhould be com-'mitted in the colonies againſt particu-'lar acts, impoſing various duties and re-'ſtrictions upon trade, the proſecutor 'might bring his action for the penalties 'in the courts of admiralty;" by which means the ſubject loſt the advantage of being tried by an honeſt uninfluenced jury of the vicinage, and was ſubjected to the ſad neceſſity of being judged by a ſingle man, a creature of the crown, and according to the courſe of a law which exempts the proſecutor from the trouble of proving his accuſation, and obliges the defendant either to evince his innocence or to ſuffer. To give this new judicatory the greater importance, and as with deſign to protect falſe accuſers, it is further provided, "that the judge's cer-'tificate of there having been probable 'cauſes of ſeizure and proſecution, ſhall 'protect the proſecutor from actions at 'common law for the recovery of da-'mages."

By the courſe of our law, offences committed in ſuch of the Britiſh dominions in which courts are eſtabliſhed, and juſtice duly and regularly adminiſtered, ſhall be there tried by a jury of the vicinage. There the offenders and the witneſſes are known, and the degree of credibility to be given to their teſtimony can be aſcertained.

In all theſe colonies juſtice is regularly and impartially adminiſtered; and yet, by the conſtruction of ſome, and the direction of other acts of parliament, offenders are "to be taken by force, together with all ſuch perſons as may be 'pointed out as witneſſes, and carried 'to England, there to be tried in a diſtant land, by a jury of ſtrangers," and ſubject to all the diſadvantages that reſult from want of friends, want of witneſſes, and want of money!

When the deſign of raiſing a revenue from the duties impoſed on the importation of tea into America had in a great meaſure been rendered abortive, by our ceaſing to import that commodity, a ſcheme was concerted by the miniſtry with the Eaſt-India company, and an act paſſed enabling and encouraging them to tranſport and vend it in the colonies. Aware of the danger of giving ſucceſs to this inſidious manœuvre, and of permitting a precedent of taxation thus to be eſtabliſhed among us, various methods were adopted to elude the ſtroke. The people of Boſton, then ruled by a governor, whom, as well as his predeceſſor, Sir Francis Bernard, all America conſiders as her enemy, were exceedingly embarraſſed. The ſhips which had arrived with the tea were by his management prevented from returning.—The duties would have been paid; the cargoes landed and expoſed to ſale; a governor's influence would have procured and protected many purchaſers: While the town was ſuſpended by deliberations on this important ſubject, the tea was deſtroyed. Even ſuppoſing a treſpaſs was thereby committed, and the proprietors of the tea entitled to damages, the courts of law were open, and judges appointed by the crown preſided in them. The Eaſt-India company, however, did not think proper to commence any ſuits, nor did they even demand ſatisfaction either from individuals or from the community in general. The miniſtry, it ſeems, officiouſly made the caſe their own, and the great council of the nation deſcended to intermeddle with a diſpute about private property. Divers papers, letters, and other authenticated *ex parte* evidence were laid before them; neither the perſons who deſtroyed the tea, or the people of Boſton, were called on to anſwer the complaint. The miniſtry, incenſed by being diſappointed in a favourite ſcheme, were determined to recur from the little arts of fineſſe, to open force and unmanly violence. The port of Boſton was blocked up by a fleet, and an army placed in the town. Their trade was to be ſuſpended, and thouſands reduced to the neceſſity of gaining ſubſiſtence from charity, till they ſhould ſubmit to paſs under the yoke, and conſent to become ſlaves, by confeſſing the omnipotence of parliament, and acquieſcing in whatever diſpoſition they might think proper to make of their lives and property.

Let juſtice and humanity ceaſe to be the boaſt of your nation! Conſult your hiſtory, examine your records of former tranſactions; nay, turn to the annals of the many arbitrary ſtates and kingdoms that ſurround you, and ſhew us a ſingle inſtance of men being condemned to ſuffer for imputed crimes, unheard, unqueſtioned, and without even the ſpecious formality of a trial; and that too by laws made expreſsly for the purpoſe, and which had no exiſtence at the time of the fact committed. If it be difficult to reconcile theſe proceedings to the genius and temper of your laws and conſtitution, the taſk will become more arduous when we call upon our miniſterial enemies to juſtify, not only condemning men untried and by hearſay, but involving the innocent in one common puniſhment with the guilty, and, for the act of 30 or 40, to bring poverty, diſtreſs, and calamity on 30,000 ſouls, and thoſe not your enemies, but your friends, brethren, and fellow-ſubjects. [*To be continued.*]

LITERARY CATALOGUE.

A BRIEF account of a new invention, which has obtained his majeſty's royal letters patent.—It conſiſts of a peculiar method of conſtructing and ſetting boilers, of any dimenſions, in fire-engines, ſalt-works, brew-houſes, diſtilleries, &c. in ſuch a well contrived method, that more than the half of the coals and fuel is ſaved, and yet obtains a quicker and larger diſpatch of buſineſs in every reſpect. 3d. Evans.

[AS the following ſeem to be the final reſolutions of the provincial repreſentatives in the AMERICAN CONGRESS, the conſequences of which, if ſteadily obſerved, muſt be very fatal to the commerce of Britain, and will ſoon be the ſubject of deliberation in the Britiſh parliament, we thought it neceſſary to give them intire, that our fellow-ſubjects, who muſt be fellow ſufferers, may have an opportunity of judging for themſelves at this important criſis.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.

The CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *that met at* Philadelphia *the 5th of September laſt, broke up on Wedneſday the 26th inſt.—The following* ASSOCIATION, *with ſeveral other matters of importance, is by them recommended to the Inhabitants of* North America.

WE his majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects, the delegates of the ſeveral colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſett's-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Penſylvania, the three lower counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed to repreſent them in a continental congreſs, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his majeſty, our affection and regard for our fellow-ſubjects in Great Britain and elſewhere, affected with the deepeſt anxiety, and moſt alarming apprehenſions, at thoſe grievances and diſtreſſes with which his majeſty's American ſubjects are oppreſſed: and having taken under our moſt ſerious deliberation the ſtate of the whole continent, find, that the preſent unhappy ſituation of our affairs is occaſioned by a ruinous ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration, adopted by the Britiſh miniſtry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enſlaving theſe colonies, and with them the Britiſh empire. In proſecution of which ſyſtem, various acts of parliament have been paſſed for raiſing a revenue in America, for depriving the American ſubjects, in many inſtances, of the conſtitutional trial by jury, expoſing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the ſeas for crimes alledged to have been committed in America: and, in proſecution of the ſame ſyſtem, ſeveral late cruel and oppreſſive acts have been paſſed reſpecting the town of Boſton and the Maſſachuſett's-Bay, and alſo an act for extending the province of Quebec, ſo as to border on the weſtern frontiers of theſe colonies, eſtabliſhing an arbitrary government therein, and diſcouraging the ſettlement of Britiſh ſubjects in that wide extended country; thus, by the influence of civil principles and antient prejudices, to diſpoſe the inhabitants to act with hoſtility againſt the free Proteſtant colonies, whenever a wicked miniſter ſhall chuſe to direct them.

To obtain redreſs of theſe grievances, which threaten deſtruction to the lives, liberty and property of his majeſty's ſubjects in North America, we are of opinion, that a non-conſumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and peaceable meaſure: and therefore we do, for ourſelves and the inhabitants of the ſeveral colonies, whom we repreſent, firmly agree and aſſociate, under the ſacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country, as follows:

1ſt, That, from and after the 1ſt day of December next, we will not import into Britiſh America, from Great Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares or merchandiſe whatſoever, or from any other place, any ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe, as ſhall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland: nor will we, after that day, import any Eaſt-India tea from any part of the world; nor any molaſſes, ſyrups, pancles, coffee, or pimento, from the Britiſh plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the weſtern iſlands; nor foreign indigo.

2d, That we will neither import, nor purchaſe any ſlave imported after the 1ſt day of December next; after which time we will wholly diſcontinue the ſlave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourſelves, nor will we hire our veſſels, nor ſell our commodities or manufactures to thoſe who are concerned in it.

3d, As a non-conſumption agreement, ſtrictly adhered to, will be an effectual ſecurity for the obſervation of the non-importation, we, as above, ſolemnly agree and aſſociate, that from this day we will not purchaſe or uſe any tea imported on account of the Eaſt India company, or any on which a duty hath been or

ſhall be paid; and from and after the 1ſt day of March next, we will not purchaſe or uſe any Eaſt India tea whatever; nor will we, nor ſhall any perſon for or under us, purchaſe or uſe any of thoſe goods, wares, or merchandiſe, we have agreed not to import, which we ſhall know, or have cauſe to ſuſpect, were imported after the firſt day of December, except ſuch as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

4th, The earneſt deſire we have not to injure our fellow ſubjects in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies, induces us to ſuſpend a non-exportation, until the 10th day of September 1775; at which time, if the ſaid acts, and parts of acts of the Britiſh parliament herein after-mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandiſe or commodity whatſoever to Great Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt-Indies, except rice to Europe.

5th, Such as are merchants, and uſe the Britiſh and Iriſh trade, will give orders, as ſoon as poſſible, to their factors, agents and correſpondents, in Great Britain and Ireland, not to ſhip any goods to them, on any pretence whatſoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, reſiding in Great Britain or Ireland, ſhall, directly or indirectly, ſhip any goods, wares, or merchandiſes, for America, in order to break the ſaid non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the ſame, on ſuch unworthy conduct being well atteſted, it ought to be made public; and, on the ſame being ſo done, we will not henceforth have any commercial connection with ſuch merchant.

6th, That ſuch as are owners of veſſels will give poſitive orders to their captains or maſters, not to receive on board the veſſels any goods prohibited by the ſaid non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate diſmiſſion from their ſervice.

7th, We will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to improve the breed of ſheep, and increaſe their number to the greateſt extent, and to that end we will keep them as ſparingly as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; nor will we export any to the Weſt-Indies or elſewhere; and thoſe of us who are, or may become overſtocked with, or can conveniently ſpare any ſheep, will diſpoſe of them to our neighbours, eſpecially to the poorer ſort, on moderate terms.

8th, That we will, in our ſeveral ſtations, encourage frugality, œconomy, and induſtry, and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, eſpecially that of wool; and will diſcountenance and diſcourage every ſpecies of extravagance and diſſipation, eſpecially all horſe-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of ſhews, plays, and other expenſive diverſions and entertainments: and, on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dreſs than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for ladies; and we will diſcontinue the giving of gloves and ſcarfs at funerals.

9th, That ſuch as are venders of goods or merchandiſe will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by this aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do for twelve months laſt paſt: and if any vender of goods or merchandiſe ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall, in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

10th, In caſe any merchant, trader, or other perſon, ſhall import any goods or merchandiſe after the 1ſt day of December; and, before the 1ſt day of February next, the ſame ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, either to be reſhipped or delivered up to the committee of the country or town wherein they ſhall be imported, to be ſtored at the riſk of the importer, until the non-importation agreement ſhall ceaſe, or be ſold under the direction of the committee aforeſaid; and, in the laſt mentioned caſe, the owner or owners of ſuch goods ſhall be reimburſed (out of the ſales) the firſt coſt and charges; the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton as are immediate ſufferers by the Boſton port-bill; and a particular account of all goods ſo returned, ſtored, or ſold, to be inſerted in the public papers; and, if any goods or mer-

chandiſes ſhall be imported after the ſaid 1ſt day of February, the ſame ought forthwith to be ſent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

11th, That a committee be choſen in every county, city, and town, by thoſe who are qualified to vote for repreſentatives in the legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this aſſociation: and when it ſhall be made to appear, to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch committee, that any perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America may be publicly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies to American liberty; and thenceforth we reſpectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

12th, That the committee of correſpondence in the reſpective colonies do frequently inſpect the entries of their cuſtom-houſes, and inform each other from time to time of the true ſtate thereof, and of every other material circumſtance that may occur relative to this aſſociation.

13th, That all manufactures of this country be ſold at reaſonable prices, ſo that no undue advantage be taken of a future ſcarcity of goods.

14th, And we do further agree and reſolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourſe whatſoever, with any colony or province in North America, which ſhall not accede to, or which ſhall hereafter violate this aſſociation, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do ſolemnly bind ourſelves and our conſtituents, under the ties aforeſaid, to adhere to this aſſociation, until ſuch parts of the ſeveral acts of parliament paſſed ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, as impoſe or continue duties on tea, wine, molaſſes, ſyrups, pancles, coffee, ſugar, pimento, indigo, foreign paper, glaſs, and painters colours, imported into America, and extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their antient limits, deprive the American ſubject of trial by jury, authorize the judge's certificate to indemnify the proſecutor from damages that he might otherwiſe be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppreſſive ſecurity from a claimant of ſhips or goods ſeized, before he ſhall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed. And until that part of the acts of the 12 Geo. III. ch. 24. entitled, "An act for the better ſecuring his ma-"jeſty's dock yards, magazines, ſhips, "ammunition and ſtores," by which any perſons charged with committing any of the offences therein deſcribed in America, may be tried in any ſhire or county within the realm, is repealed.—And until the four acts, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, viz. That for ſtopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boſton; that for altering the charter and government of the Maſſachuſett's-bay; and that which is entitled "An act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice, &c;" and that for extending the limits of Quebec, &c. are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the reſpective colonies, to eſtabliſh ſuch farther regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this aſſociation.

The foregoing aſſociation being determined upon by the congreſs, was ordered to be ſubſcribed by the ſeveral members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto ſet our reſpective names accordingly.

In Congreſs, Philadelphia, Oct. 20. 1774. *Signed,*

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Preſ.

For New Hampſhire, John Sullivan, Nathaniel Folſom. Maſſachuſett's Bay, Tho. Cuſhing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine. Rhode Iſland, Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Ward. Connecticut, Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, Silas Deane. New-York, Iſaac Low, John Alſop, John Jay, James Duane, William Floyd, Henry Wiſner, S. Boerum. New Jerſey, James Kinſey, William Livingſton, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith. Penſylvania, Joſeph Galloway, John Dickinſon, Charles Humphreys, Thomas Miffin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Roſs. Newcaſtle, &c. Cæſar Rodney, Thomas Mackean, George Read. Maryland, Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnſon, William Paca, Samuel Chaſe. Virginia, Richard Henry Lee, Geo. Waſhington, P. Henry, jun. Richard Bland, Benjamin Harriſon, Edmund Pendleton. North Carolina, William Hooper, Joſeph Hewes, R. Caſwell. South Carolina, Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Gadſden, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge.

HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

DECEMBER 22.—*to* 29.

POLAND.

Warſaw, Nov. 21.

"OF all the inhabitants of Poland, whom our troubles have ruined, the Jews have ſuffered moſt; and, notwithſtanding the miſery to which they are reduced, they continue to be loaded with new impoſts. In Auſtrian Poland they are obliged to pay (among other taxes) when they marry, at leaſt twenty ducats. But this is not their only misfortune: they find themſelves expoſed to certain calumnies which one would think were peculiar only to the ages of ignorance. At the beginning of this year it was reported that ſome Jews had cut the throat of a Chriſtian infant; on this account many of thoſe unfortunate people were committed to priſon.

"Although they firmly perſiſt in denying the crime, which is in itſelf improbable, and unſupported by one ſingle proof, it has been reſolved to put them to the torture, in order to extort a confeſſion from them.

"The people of the Jewiſh nation here, fearing, with reaſon, that, notwithſtanding their preſumptive innocence, they will ſink under this barbarous treatment, have publiſhed at Warſaw a writing to juſtify them, and to prove the whole abſurdity of the accuſation itſelf, with the means which have been employed to ſupport it."

GERMANY.

Hermanſtadt, Nov. 10. "It is certain, that, on the 1ſt of laſt month, 2000 infantry, and 1000 cavalry, all imperial troops, marched from Gallicia into the diſtrict of Bokojuz in Moldavia, where they purchaſed all the Ruſſian magazines for ready money, and formed a line from Volhinia to the river Borgo. By this means a communication is made between the kingdom of Gallicia and principality of Zavenbergen, to come at which before travellers were obliged to go forty miles further about. The Turkiſh baſhaw of Siliſtria has demanded a reaſon from the Ruſſian chiefs in Wallachia why the above-mentioned diſtrict is occupied by imperial troops; but he ſaid he did not know; and ſent the Turkiſh meſſenger to the imperial general in Zavenbergen, who ſent him to the commander in chief in Gallicia."

Berlin, Dec. 6. "The froſt continues without a probability of its breaking up. The rivers in this neighbourhood are either intirely frozen, or ſo filled with large bodies of ice, as to render the paſſage of ſome of them impracticable, and all of them very dangerous."

Hamburgh, Dec. 9. "Laſt night it froze ſo hard, that the thermometer was ten degrees below the freezing point. The cold has continued as intenſe all this day, and ſeems to increaſe to night. Not only the poſt, but alſo waggons with heavy loads, paſſed over the ice yeſterday to and from Hamburgh."

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Nov. 29. "The ſnow was never known to be ſo deep, nor the cold ſo ſevere, at this ſeaſon as now; by which means the navigation is cloſed before the capital has been ſufficiently provided with neceſſaries from Gottenburgh, Finland, and other parts; and it is feared the poor in particular will be reduced to great diſtreſs during the winter."

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 9. "The re-eſtabliſhment of the parliament of Paris, took place on the firſt of this month.

"The count de Guignes, the king's ambaſſador to England, has juſt diſtributed a memorial againſt the ſieur Tort and Roger, formerly his ſecretaries, and the ſieur Delpech, relative to the affair of the accuſation againſt him of having gamed in the public funds of England. This memorial, which is ſupported by ſome judicative pieces annexed to it, contains three parts. In the firſt, the ambaſſador gives an account of what is meant by gaming in the public funds. It is, ſays he, a ſpecies of ſtock-jobbing forbidden by the laws of England, which is done only on the reports of peace or war. The ſtock, which is only bought or ſold according to certain circumſtances, riſes and falls according to the events; and the difference is paid according to the reſult, and the ſucceſs of the combinations

which the party has formed. He entered into a very ample detail of the conduct of his ſecretary, on his abuſe of the confidence repoſed in him by making uſe of his name, or of the ſecrets of thoſe diſpatches which he was acquainted with, to ſatisfy his avarice, and practiſe ſuch manœuvres, as have been the means of a criminal proceſs being carried on againſt him.

"In the ſecond part the ambaſſador refutes the calumnies of the ſieur Tort. He inſiſts that his accuſation is not proved: that it hath not any characteriſtic of truth: that it is totally falſe: that it hath every mark of the moſt abſurd impoſture: that it cannot be true.—In the third part he eſtabliſhes the proof of the crimes of the ſieurs Tort, Roger, and Delpech.—This memorial will not remain long without an anſwer from the adverſaries of the count de Guignes; and the public expect it with great impatience."

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 23. "There is a talk of laying a heavy duty on the exportation of our wool, if not an abſolute prohibition. The Engliſh ambaſſador has lately had a very long conference with our miniſtry relating to his Britannic majeſty's ſettlements on the Muſquito ſhore, and the fort which the Engliſh have built on the iſland of Rattan in America. Our court ſays, theſe ſettlements are contrary to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle: but, on the other hand, the Britiſh court think they have a right to ſupport them by former treaties, which were confirmed by that of Aix la Chapelle. We all hope here that proper meaſures will be taken to accommodate this affair, as we muſt not think of quarrelling with you at preſent."

AMERICA.

New-York, Nov. 3. "At a meeting of the importers of goods from Great Britain, held here on the 13th ult. to take into conſideration the diſſatisfaction that has already appeared, upon the advance of divers articles, ſome of them the real neceſſaries of life: And being determined, as far as in us lies, to preſerve the peace of the city, we think it neceſſary, in order to remove the cauſe for any future murmurings, to make the following declaration:

"That we will not, from the apprehenſion of a non-importation agreement, put any unreaſonable advance upon our goods; and, when ſuch an agreement ſhall have taken place, we will continue to ſell them for a moderate profit, and no more.

"That we will do our utmoſt to diſcourage all engroſſers, and perſons who buy up goods with a view of creating an artificial ſcarcity, thereby to obtain a more plauſible pretext for enhancing the prices.

"That if any retailer, or other perſon, ſhould, by a contrary conduct, endeavour to defeat theſe our good intentions, we will, as one man, decline dealing with him, and ſhall conſider him or them as the author or authors of all the diſturbances that ſhall be conſequent thereupon.

Signed, by order of a large number of importers, met at the Exchange.

HENRY REMSEN."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated Nov. 7.

"Incloſed are the reſolves and proceedings of the general American congreſs. Several thouſand copies of them are diſtributed over the colonies. Many gentlemen in this, and other towns, have got them elegantly printed, framed, and glazed, to perpetuate to their lateſt poſterity the manly conduct of a people, not yet, like Britain, enervated by luxury, effeminacy and corruption, but who claim and inſiſt for the rights of men. The letter from the congreſs to the inhabitants of Britain is looked upon as one of the fineſt pieces of calm and cool reaſoning which has yet appeared in America. But to theſe reaſons, founded upon common ſenſe, what anſwer do we receive from the tools of government? They, indeed, oppoſe to them in the arbitrary ſtile of a king of France, the *ultima ratio regum*, the Britiſh cannon; and tell us, like the tyrannic king of Pruſſia, that thoſe things are ſo; why? *ſic volo, ſic jubeo.* But theſe arguments are not calculated to go down with a free people, deſcended from thoſe brave republicans who laid the foundation of that freedom which Britain has enjoyed ſince the glorious revolution. We are branded with the titles of *enthuſiaſtic* and *puritanic*; but had it not been for

the *enthuſiaſm* and *puritaniſm* of our forefathers, the inhabitants of Britain would have been this day groaning under popery, ſlavery, and arbitrary power. We were told that the people of Boſton would ſoon yield; but, notwithſtanding they have been beſieged ſix months, they ſtill retain that firmneſs and integrity which a good cauſe inſpires: and the predictions of your miniſtry, that the people of America would differ among themſelves, have been falſified by that unanimity with which all ranks have united againſt their tyrannic meaſures. What would the miniſtry be at? If it was only us they could ruin, we would not be ſurpriſed at their conduct, but would look upon it only as that ſyſtem of tyranny which they have adopted; but when we conſider that every ſtab that America receives muſt alſo pierce the vitals of Great Britain, we are ſtruck with amazement, and think that the depravity of the hearts of your miniſters can only be equalled by the weakneſs of their heads."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 17.—to 24.

A letter from Peterſburgh, dated Nov. ſays, "The winter has ſet in here very early, and is very ſevere. The floating ice on the river Neva greatly damages the bridge over the ſame, till it was entirely frozen over, which it was not on the 13th of this month. As it is now no longer to be doubted but ſledges will be able to be made uſe of next month, the empreſs has determined to ſet out the 17th for Moſcow."

The laſt letters from Peterſburgh advice that the unfortunate Pugatcheffe, the chief of the rebels, had undergone his laſt examination, in which he ſeemed very much upon the reſerve, and not diſpoſed to diſcover either the motive of his own conduct, or who were his abettors and accomplices. His behaviour ſhewed more the appearance of enthuſiaſm than reaſon, becauſe the little defence he ſeemed to make he founded upon his pretenſions to the imperial crown. Upon the whole, it was thought he would not receive judgment till the empreſs's return from Moſcow, where her impeſtrial majeſty and her miniſters may probably get ſome further inſight into the machinations of the rebellion."

A letter from Leipſic ſays, "We have an account from Erfurd, a city ſixty miles off, that a convent of Benedictines, and a caſtle on a hill two miles diſtant, were ſwallowed up with an aſtoniſhing noiſe, without any earthquake. The perſons in both eſcaped as ſoon as the foundation began to ſink."

By a letter from Leghorn we are informed, that news had juſt arrived there of an earthquake in the iſland of Cyprus, which had done great damage to its three principal towns, viz. Nicoſia, Famagoſta, and Cerina: that great numbers of people were buried under the ruins; and that part of thoſe who fled into the fields were ſwallowed up by the opening of the earth.

By the captain of a veſſel arrived in town from Breſt, we are informed, that three tranſports, with ammunition and warlike ſtores, under convoy of a fifty gun ſhip, which had three companies of foot on board, lately ſailed from that port for the iſland of Goree, on the coaſt of Africa.

Two large ſhips, laden with arms, &c. are ſaid to have lately ſailed from France for America; in conſequence of which, orders are ſaid to have been given for two ſloops of war to go in queſt of them.

They write from the Hague, that the ſtates have given orders to prevent any Engliſh ſhips being ſupplied with gunpowder, if bound for any of the American ports.

They write from Carthagena, that a ſquadron of twelve ſail of the line, a fire-ſhip, and two bomb-ketches, are now lying in that port with their ſails bent, and only wait for ſailors from the interior provinces (which are daily expected down) to proceed on their voyage.

They write from Liſbon, that a Spaniſh man of war took fire about thirty leagues from that port, and all the crew were either drowned or periſhed in the flames.

A Portugueſe frigate of 36 guns, called the St Antonio, is totally loſt going over the bar of Oporto, and all the crew periſhed, except the captain and ſix of the men, who got into a boat.

In the New York papers of Nov. 2. the following caution is inſerted:—"The people here, at Philadelphia, New Jerſey, and the New England governments, are cautioned to reſerve their flax-ſeed, as it will loſe little or nothing of its value by keeping, and the want of it will have a

powerful effect upon the miniſtry at home."

The following is the copy of an original letter, received by yeſterday's poſt from New York, at a very capital houſe in this city:

"Gentlemen,

"AS the proceedings of the American continental congreſs, relative to our connection with Great Britain and Ireland, have juſt tranſpired, one article of which requeſts all merchants that uſe the Britiſh and Iriſh trade, to give orders, as ſoon as poſſible to their factors, agents and correſpondents in Great Britain and Ireland, not to ſhip any goods to them on any pretence whatever; in obedience to their deſire (which with me has the force of a command) I do hereby direct, that you do not, upon any conſideration whatever, either directly or indirectly, ſhip me any goods, wares, or merchandize, until further orders from

Your humble ſervant."

New York, Oct. 30.

The number of expreſſes from the continent, and the frequent and long conſultations of the cabinet-council, give room for various conjectures. That the American affairs are in great diſorder cannot admit of a doubt; and that ſome black and very intricate intrigues are diſcovered to be now carrying on by ſome of our very near neighbours, and pretended friends, on the continent, ſeems to be no leſs certain; ſo that in all probability the peace of Europe will ſoon be diſturbed by a very general war. That large additions will be immediately needed to our military forces is the unanimous opinion of people in power. Many ſchemes have been propoſed for that purpoſe to do it with the beſt œconomy, and by ſuch means as to drain the mother country the leaſt of its uſeful hands. Among others, it it thought adviſeable to avail ourſelves of the aſſiſtance of that corps of Britiſh troops ſo long uſeleſs to its country, called the Scot's Brigade, in the Dutch ſervice, a corps long diſtinguiſhed for its bravery and good behaviour, and which having been for ſome years paſt ill requited, and even very unjuſtly and baſhly treated by the Dutch, gives room to ſuppoſe, that a call to ſerve its native country will not at all be diſagreeable to it. It is pretended that the ſtates of Holland can keep the men for their term of ſix years; but as the Britiſh ſubjects among the private men are now moſtly old and unfit for ſervice, the loſs cannot be great: moſt of the officers will chearfully accept of the invitation, and they will ſoon form men fit for ſervice. This corps conſiſts of ſix battalions, which, if formed into ſix regiments on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, would make a corps of about five thouſand men. The ſcheme propoſed is, that all the officers and under-officers be Britiſh, alſo half of the private men of each company, the other half to be foreigners; great plenty of whom theſe officers will get of good men, Hanoverians, Heſſians, Palatines, and other German Proteſtants. Such a corps kept always on foot in America, muſt be of the higheſt advantage to the ſtate; for although matters may happen to be ſettled in America without coming to open force, which there is at preſent unhappily little appearance of, yet it ſeems to be the determined plan of adminiſtration always to have a conſiderable ſtanding force on that continent; and it is thought this corps will be very proper for ſuch a ſervice, and, after being once formed, can eaſily be kept up.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE *of* LORDS.

[THOUGH we were obliged to defer the following proteſt for want of room, yet, as we look upon this Publication as a kind of record, it would have been very improper totally to omit an article of ſuch importance.]

The LORDS' PROTEST *upon the Addreſs to his Majeſty for his Speech from the throne.* [Vol. xxvi. P. 346.]

Diſſentient,

"BECAUSE we cannot agree to commit ourſelves with the *careleſs facility of a common addreſs of compliment*, in expreſſions, which may lead to meaſures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties of a very great part of our fellow ſubjects.

"We conceive that an addreſs upon ſuch objects as are before us, and at ſuch a time as this, muſt neceſſarily have a conſiderable influence upon our future proceedings, and muſt impreſs the public with an idea of the general ſpirit of the meaſures which we mean to ſupport.

"Whatever methods we ſhall think it adviſeable to purſue, either in ſupport of the mere authority of parliament, which ſeems to be the ſole conſideration with ſome, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and ſatisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our conſtant and invariable object, it will

certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the the result of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate inquiry.

"No materials for such an inquiry have been laid before us; nor have any such been so much as promised in the speech from the throne, or even in any verbal assurance from ministers.

"In this situation we are called upon to make an address, arbitrarily imposing qualities and descriptions upon acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and just extent of which we are as yet in a great measure unapprized; a procedure which appears to us by no means conformant to that purity which we ought ever to preserve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

"2. Because this address does, in effect, imply an approbation of the system adopted with regard to the colonies in the last parliament. This unfortunate system, conceived with so little prudence, and pursued with so little temper, consistency, or foresight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the mischiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been pursued; a system which has created the utmost confusion in the colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy prospect of the disposition of lords in the present parliament, *when we see the house, under the pressure of so severe and uniform an experience, again ready, without any inquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the spirit of the former fatal proceedings.*

"But whatever may be the mischievous designs, or the inconsiderate temerity, which lead others to this desperate course, we wish to be known as persons who have ever disapproved of measures so pernicious in their past effects, and such future tendency, and who are not in haste, without inquiry or information, to commit ourselves in declarations which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

RICHMOND. TORRINGTON.
PORTLAND. PONSONBY.
ROCKINGHAM. WYCOMBE.
STAMFORD. CAMBDEN."
STANHOPE.

House of Commons.

Dec. 19. The order of the day, for the house to go into a committee of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty being called for, Sir Charles Whitworth took the chair of the committee, and lord North stated, from a paper which he held in his hand, in detail, the amount of the grants and services. He said the former amounted hitherto but to 750,000l. the duty on malt; that the services to be incurred were navy and ordnance for sea-service 830,000l. guards, garrisons, &c. 627,000l. military establishment in America, West-Indies, and Africa, 386,000l.; difference of pay between British and Irish establishment, 2,800l.; staff-officers, 11,000l.; Chelsea, 122,000l; ordnance for land service, 228,000l; services incurred, and not provided for ditto the present year, 32,000l.; in all amounting with the fractions to 2,244,000l. He observed, that the land-tax, continued at three shillings, would produce 1,500,000l. which, added to the malt, would amount to no more than 2,250,000l. making a surplus of 6000l. He acquainted the committee further, that the militia money, and the general deficiencies, amounted last year to 585,000l. and would for the present be at least 400,000l. And that for those reasons he should move that the land-tax for the ensuing year be three shillings in the pound for England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon-Tweed, and a proportionable cess for Scotland: which resolution being read by the chairman, was agreed to, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Dec. 20. Sir Charles Whitworth brought up the report of the resolution of the committee of ways and means of Monday, relative to a three shilling land tax, for the service of the year 1775; and the speaker being just going to declare the sense of the house, Mr Hartley rose, and in a very mild, sensible speech, enlarged upon the very extraordinary conduct of administration concerning American affairs. He said, the accounts from that country were truly alarming; that the resolutions of the continental congress evidently proved, that the people were determined not to submit to the late acts passed in relation to America, nor to any other of a like complexion; that the troops now stationed at Boston, and the inhabitants of that town, had no means of procuring subsistence but,

ſea, or from the country; that either method was now equally difficult, as the harbour would be frozen up, and the land carriage, even if ſubſiſtence was to be had, rendered impracticable, as the country would be covered with ſnow; and that, under ſuch circumſtances, the ſituation of the troops would be no leſs deplorable than that of the miſerable inhabitants.

He continued to ſay, that he was not well verſed in ſieges, but if he underſtood right, he took it that the town of Boſton was ſurrounded by general Gage with lines of circumvallation; and that ſuch being the very critical ſtate of things, reſpecting both the ſituation, the temper, and diſpoſition, of the military and the natives, he ſubmitted it to the gentlemen on the other ſide, how they could reconcile it to the duty they owed to the nation in their public, or to their conſtituents in their private capacity, to agree to a long adjournment, while things remained in ſo dangerous and alarming a ſtate, without taking any one ſtep to avert the numerous and fatal miſchiefs which they portended. For his part, he affirmed ſolemnly, he would much rather ſit on Chriſtmas day, and continue to do ſo, *de die in diem*, than go to the country in ſo critical a ſeaſon, without, at leaſt, agreeing to ſome meaſures, though they ſhould extend no further than prevention.

This introduced a ſpirited debate, in which Mr T. Townſhend, Mr Rigby, Sir Wm. Meredith, and Mr Cornwall, had a conſiderable ſhare; but Mr Burke ſpoke much longer than the reſt, and moſt pathetically lamented the ſituation of America, highly ridiculed the conduct of adminiſtration, and placed the ſituation of gen. Gage in a clear point of view. He obſerved, that he knew not for what purpoſe adminiſtration had ſent an army there; but that if it was judged expedient at all, it ſhould have been an army of execution, not an army of obſervation. That the general in his laſt letters had repreſented himſelf as being at once beſieged and beſieging; that he complained his cannon had been ſtolen, and other inſults offered to his troops; that he had the hardineſs to command a patient army: On the idea of a patient army the honourable member expatiated with great freedom, and kept to his point, that if an army was at all neceſſary, it ſhould be executive; but that he knew no buſineſs gen. Gage had there, in ſo lamentable a ſituation; that if he ſhed a drop of the blood of his fellow ſubjects, he would open the ſluices for a torrent on both ſides, and God knows where it might end; while on the other if he did not, he muſt be expoſed with his army to ſuch tameneſs and patience as no army ever ſhewed before. He obſerved that they had had a ſpeech breathing nothing but war with America, for which thanks had been voted, and now they had ſupplies breathing nothing but peace, for which he ſuppoſed thanks were likewiſe to be given. On the whole, the gentlemen on this ſide of the queſtion, apprehenſive that a vote of credit might be moved for at the cloſe of the ſeſſion, were willing to poſtpone the reſolution concerning the land tax-till after the holidays, when being better informed of the ſtate of our country, they might be enabled to judge of the prudence of having reduced the navy eſtabliſhment, and of the ſufficiency or inſufficiency of the propoſed land-tax aid of 3 ſhillings.

On the other hand, Sir William Meredith complained of the impropriety of the preſent converſation, tending to inflame the minds of the people by furniſhing matter for the news-papers; wiſhed it had been avoided, as the gentlemen had no propoſition to offer; and then juſtifying the meaſures already taken by adminiſtration, he obſerved in reply to Mr Burke, that gen. Gage had been ſent to Boſton for three very good purpoſes; firſt, to protect the magiſtrates; ſecondly, to protect the property of the merchants; thirdly, to enforce the execution of the acts of the Britiſh parliament, which points he had in a greater meaſure accompliſhed; and he added, that ſuch ſteps would not have been neceſſary if the declaratory bill repealing the ſtamp act had never been brought into that houſe.—Mr Burke retorted, that if the declaratory act was the accurſed thing that had cauſed all the miſchief, they had nothing to do but to toſs it overboard. For his part, he was ready to ſacrifice every thing for peace with America; but he ſtill was of opinion that gen. Gage and his troops had no buſineſs at Boſton: That the magiſtrates of Boſton were ſaid to be in aſylum; he had heard of aſyloms for thieves, but never of aſyloms for magiſtrates; nor could he conceive how they could be ſaid to be protected while they could not officiate, but were only

in aſylum: That the troops had been ſent to protect the commerce of all the merchants after all trade was at an end; and that as to the execution of the acts of parliament, general Gage could not be ſaid to have enforced them, ſince the Americans had not yet ſubmitted to them.

Mr Cornwall aroſe, ſaid he was ſorry to hear ſo much ill nature run through the houſe; that not any of the gentlemen who condemned the mode had offered any other, nor could they until the American affairs came to be laid before the houſe.

At five o'clock the queſtion was put on the reſolution, "That a land tax of three ſhillings in the pound be laid on all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and places, offices, and penſions, in that part of Great Britain called England, principality of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and a proportionable ceſs be laid on that part of Great Britain called Scotland, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union," which was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in agreeably to ſaid reſolution.

The houſe was preparing to riſe, till the ſpeaker called to order, as Mr Solicitor General had a matter to ſubmit to the conſideration of the houſe. The fourteen days appointed by the ſtanding order of the houſe being expired, he ſaid, he begged to lay before it the following ſhort ſtate of facts: Mr Lockhart and colonel Morris being candidates at the late election for members, to ſerve in parliament for the boroughs of Cullen, Elgin, &c. in North Britain, the latter gentleman was declared duly elected. Mr Lockhart, the other candidate, being at Liſbon for the benefit of his health, his friends (ignorant of the right mode of proceeding) wrote up to his agent in London, to prefer a petition in his name; but it being neceſſary that the petition ſhould either originate with Mr Lockhart's conſtituents, or be ſigned by himſelf, the agent ſtated the matter to them by letter, which did not reach town till late laſt night; he therefore ſubmitted it to the houſe whether or not, conſidering the peculiar circumſtances of the caſe, the ſtanding order might not be diſpenſed with, and the petition be entertained, this being but the 15th day. This occaſioned a very warm debate, the propoſition being very ſtrongly reſiſted by Mr Townſhend and Mr Fuller. It being moved, that the agent might be called in to give an account of the acts alledged to the petition, Mr Fuller moved, that he ſhould withdraw. A debate aroſe, in which Mr Solicitor General was ſupported by Mr Dunning and the Attorney General. Mr T. Townſhend at length moved that the debate ſhould be adjourned to the next day, which motion was again amended by Mr Solicitor General, by inſerting the words, "20th of January," inſtead thereof, and the queſtion being put thereon, the houſe divided, when there appeared 13 for it, and 29 againſt it. The ſpeaker adjourned the houſe till next day.

On the 23d his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to

"An act for continuing and granting to his majeſty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five.

"An act to allow the importation of Indian corn and maize, under certain reſtrictions.—And to one private bill."

Same day Mr Wedderburne renewed his application for to preſent the petition of Mr Lockhart.—A very ſtrong debate enſued between the two parties, in which many arguments were uſed; but on the queſtion being put, whether the ſaid petition ſhould be received, it was carried in the negative 55 to 24.—The houſe then adjourned until Wedneſday the 19th of January 1775.

In conſequence of the proceedings at the laſt general court of Eaſt-India proprietors, held on Wedneſday laſt, another general court was held in Leadenhall-ſtreet. Some difficulties being there ſtarted reſpecting the regular form of proceeding, the chairman took occaſion to obſerve to the court, that col. Steuart had expreſſed his wiſh, that the ſenſe of the proprietors at large might be taken by ballot, upon every part of any propoſition affecting his ſituation in the company's ſervice; and the court of directors, with conſent of the general court, appointed Thurſday next, the 29th inſtant, to determine the following reſolution by ballot, viz. "That this court do confirm the appointment of col. Steuart, adjutant general of all the company's forces in India, with the allowance of 3000l. a-year thereunto annexed, recommended by the court of directors, and approved by the general court held the 21ſt inſt."

Prizes drawn in the State Lottery from 50l and upwards.

No.	L.	No.	L.
40,099	20,000	59,025	500
37,259	10,000	59,689	500
54,920	5000	53,936	500
45,490	2000	31,853	500
22,461	2000	21,412	500
54,144	1000	12,278	500
33,782	1000	53,893	500
573	1000	59,448	500
20,957	1000	1750	500
56,920	1000	36,277	500
56,418	1000		

Prizes of 100l.

18,298	45,892	4[illegible]13	24,550	57,314
44,463	50,692	25,797	23,788	2252
22,998	24,462	7202	13,153	16,278
58,238	12,417	41,434	48,900	15,142
45,433	17,192	128	[illegible]144	50,069
50,321	36,850	2597	24,236	37,396
21,266	30,847	57,489	45,830	42,676
29,361	15,780	29,864	14,631	46,630
53,382	2589	43,845	18,543	19,898
20,830	8914	33,177	42,112	15,820
21,283	7821	40,741	33,042	4916

Prizes of 50l.

25,526	56,105	54,579	47,349	51,618
25,149	43,674	20,855	21,237	58,304
52,837	43,996	18,104	31,452	31,377
27,066	32,459	48,118	4881	44,996
22,764	36,008	14,716	30,527	32,854
58,154	25,455	59,414	41,394	23,848
40,736	38,378	21,094	53,942	30,725
52,579	4095	54,153	59,967	20,084
30,922	41,672	9125	41,000	1319
24,462	30,055	14,829	28,587	9609
55,410	1901	37,378	39,814	55,918
44,216	16,618	53,101	13,441	47,555
27,673	18,750	5201	47,166	17,495
39,471	22,401	41,827	3411	7483
33,020	8401	9979	26,474	12,374
28,172	25,813	50,124	15,604	44,503
32,672	42,107	58,220	26,704	19,403
27,272	724	28,068	24,328	24,611
55,967	14,757	29,295	3241	41,883
48,679	49,232	50,494	26,131	29,531
52,627	52,420	27,986	31,666	48,972
23,463	3991	52,957	47,695	21,375
40,658	17,555	23,227	21,540	20,102
59,222	4465	9398	39,970	8379
10,882	36,468	31,536	57,563	59,502
45,320	41,160	8683	20,866	21,628
57,890	6934	34,004	14,476	9663
33,012	32,245	51,684	16,645	962
42,384	9960	53,631	29,387	41,498
13,460	25,892	29,690	10,973	55,259
54,737	51,510	9488	55,139	57,531
16,589	4273	54,415	49,331	47,848
26,005	43,541	58,217	59,590	

The report of the day is, that the American bills will be repealed, and that some of the American governors are endeavouring to bring the people there to make some concessions, as a prelude thereto.

Yesterday the daughter of Sir Charles Knowles, who lately arrived from Russia, was introduced to their majesties at St James's.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, DECEMBER 29.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Boston camp, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Nov. 3.

"The state of this country is pretty much the same as when I last wrote you. You will see in the news-papers the resolutions of the congress. They are such as were expected from men violent in their dispositions, inflamed by sedition, and chosen by a tumultuous and tumultuous mob. These resolutions, in the opinion of all sensible and moderate men, never can, or are intended to be put in execution. They are only thrown out as a bugbear to intimidate the merchants in Britain, and frighten the ministry into a repeal of the late acts, as similar resolutions did a former ministry to repeal the stamp-act; but, from the opinion we have of the present administration, we expect that they will act with that resolution and firmness which becomes the rulers of a great nation. If they yield, Britain must give up all pretensions to any supremacy over her colonies, whom she protected during the last war, at the expence of so many millions, and at the price of so much blood. The faction at Boston is now very low. Believe me, all ranks of people are heartily tired of disorder and confusion; and, as soon as the determination of Great Britain, to despise their resolves and petitions, is known, all will be very quiet.

"P. S. It was thought that justice would at least have induced the congress to order the tea, so wantonly destroyed, to have been paid for."

We hear from Annan, that, on the 9th instant, the sloop Jenny and Ann, John Irvine master, loaded with lime, coming to an anchor in the Solway firth, had the misfortune to sit down upon her anchor, which went into her bottom, and the water getting in, caused the lime

to take fire, which conſumed the whole ſloop down to the keel. As it happened in the ebb tide, the water was fallen back before the fire could be got above, which rendered it impoſſible to give any aſſiſtance; but happily there was no lives loſt.

Extract of a letter from Paiſley, Dec. 20.

"On Saturday laſt, at an interment in the Abbey church yard in this place, ſome people perceiving the grave of a child that had been lately buried ſpoiled, and the knots of the coffin ſtrings above ground, which raiſed ſuſpicion that the corpſe had been taken away. The word went to the mother of the child, who came and opened the grave, and found the coffin empty: they then applied, and got an order to ſearch for the child, and went firſt to the ſurgeon's ſhop who attended the child in its ſickneſs, and, in the back part thereof, found the corpſe, but cut and mangled in a great number of pieces; and a precognition being taken, it appeared by the declaration of the witneſſes to the cloaths about it, that it was the ſame child.—A great number of people aſſembled; and, if the ſurgeon and his apprentices had not abſconded, it might have fared hard with them.—We hear the father of the child intends a proſecution againſt them."

Laſt week application was made to the court of ſeſſion, on the part of Mr Dodſley bookſeller in London, againſt certain printers and booksellers in Edinburgh, who had printed an edition of lord Cheſterfield's letters. Mr Dodſley alledged that he had paid 1500l. for the *copy-right* of that book; and that this edition was printed contrary to the ſtatute of queen Anne; and therefore praying that the ſale might be ſtopped for ten days, till Mr Dodſley had time to produce his title. It was anſwered, that the ſtatute of queen Anne only gives a right to *authors* and their *aſſigns*, and that this copy-right had never been aſſigned to Mr Dodſley by lord Cheſterfield.—The court were pleaſed to grant a ſiſt to ſtop the ſale for ten days, upon Mr Dodſley's finding caution for 500l. to pay any damages that might be ſuſtained by the ſale of the book being ſtopped.

On Thurſday laſt, a petition from Elizabeth Black, indicted for child-murder, was preſented to the high court of juſticiary, craving baniſhment, which the lord advocate having conſented to, the court paſſed ſentence of tranſportation againſt her for life, and adjudged the firſt ſeven years of her ſervice to the contractor for convicts.

A petition was at the ſame time preſented for Robert Robertſon, journeyman wright in Edinburgh, indicted for repeated acts of theft, and a ſimilar judgment pronounced.

The priſoners in the tolbooth were on Sunday regaled with a plentiful dinner by the charitable gentleman of this city, whoſe goodneſs is experienced, on the return of every Chriſtmas, by ſuch unhappy people as have then the misfortune of being confined within theſe walls. This ſeaſonable and diſintereſted charity was received by the poor priſoners with the greateſt thankfulneſs.

The univerſity of Edinburgh, in conſideration of the merit and long ſervices of Mr John Stevenſon, profeſſor of logic here, has unanimouſly conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN turning over the leaves of the Edinburgh New Almanack, I was greatly ſurprized to find a review of a late publication in the body of a book with ſo harmleſs and uſeful a title. This author has made a bold innovation indeed, by converting an Ephemeris to the purpoſes of controverſy; but how far it may promote the ſale of his work, is very uncertain; as I apprehend very few of his readers ſtudy his *uſeful* and *moſt entertaining* performance for the ſake of aſcertaining the funds of Heriot's hoſpital. Beſides, he runs the danger of having his veracity called in queſtion, which may materially hurt his character as an aſtronomer.

I am ſorry, however, to ſay, that he does not ſeem at all qualified for his own profeſſion, otherwiſe he would not have flatly contradicted a fact advanced by the author he was reviewing, without alledging ſome authority for his aſſertion; but he tells his reader, that the author of the conſiderations lies, in ſtating the effects left by George Heriot to the hoſpital, at upwards of 43,000l. and aſſerts that it was not ſo much by 20,000l.; but how does he know this? He quotes no authority, nor does it appear that he ever was a governor, to have it in his power to inſpect the books himſelf. Was he by

formed by L—rie, W—bſ—r, or H——B——n, or any other of the gang? If he was, he certainly ought to have quoted them, that the public might judge of the veracity of the evidence; but as it ſtands at preſent, we have only an aſtronomer's *ipſe dicet* in oppoſition to Maitland, the merchants and incorporations of Edinburgh, and the author of the conſiderations, who all had it in their power to aſcertain the ſum received, and Maitland in particular, wrote with the accounts of the hoſpital lying before him.

I am, however, of opinion that this author had prompters in this review, who do not care to appear openly; there has been of late, a very ſtrict enquiry made into the conduct of the governors of that hoſpital in that capacity, and alſo as magiſtrates of this city, and in conſequence, the people have begun to open their eyes; it is, therefore, very natural for a ſet of men, who have become ſo very unpopular, to attempt, by every means, to leſſen the weight of public odium they labour under; but I much fear they have miſtaken the means: no man will regard a vain aſſertion, but the governors have a very eaſy method of aſcertaining the fact, by ordering the books to be laid open for public inſpection for a few days, giving notice of their intention by an advertiſement in the papers. This they owe to their own characters, as well as to the burghers of Edinburgh; and if they do it, and it appears upon inſpection, that the fact was as ſtated in the Almanack, I may venture to ſay, that the *author* of the *conſiderations* will publicly aſk their pardon in his real name; but if they refuſe ſo reaſonable a ſatisfaction to the public, every man muſt be convinced, that the fact is as has been ſtated, and that this attempt is an addition of impoſition upon the town.

Edin. Dec. 28. VERAX.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 17. At London, Mr Richardſon, bookſeller under the Royal Exchange, to Miſs Say, ſecond daughter of Mr Charles Say, printer in Ave-Maria-lane.

20. At Hayes, lord viſcount Mahon, to lady Pitt, daughter of the earl of Chatham.

—. At London, Sir Robert Fletcher, Bart. to Miſs Pybus, daughter of John Pybus, Eſq; banker.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. At Parma, the ducheſs of Parma, of a princeſs, who was baptized by the names of Maria-Antonietta-Joſephina-Anne-Louiſa-Vincenza-Margaretta-Catherina.

Dec. —. At Gotha, the ducheſs of Saxe-Gotha, of a prince, baptized Frederick.

DEATHS.

—. At Bath, Theodore baron de Luders, a knight of the moſt holy Roman empire.

—. At Hull, in an advanced age, Mr Andrew Crawford of Glaſgow, wholeſale linen-draper.

Dec. 22. At his ſeat at Burton, near Gainſborough, Thomas Hutton, Eſq; a gentleman eminent in the law, a proficient in agriculture, and a man of ſuch diſtinguiſhed taſte in planting and building, that his village bears a reſemblance, in miniature, of the Leaſowes of Shenſtone.

22. At Wollaſton in Nottinghamſhire, the right hon. Francis lord Middleton, baron of Middleton, in the county of Warwick; by whoſe death the title and eſtate devolves to his lordſhip's only brother, the hon. Thomas Willoughby, knight of the ſhire for the county of Nottingham.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret-Bruce Dundas, ſpouſe of Alexander Gibſon of Durie, Eſq;

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

St James's, Dec. 24. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the right hon. John earl of Sandwich, John Buller, Eſq; the right hon. Henry viſcount Palmerſton of the kingdom of Ireland, Charles Spencer, Eſq; commonly called lord Charles Spencer, the right hon. Wilmot viſcount Liſburne of the kingdom of Ireland, the right hon. Auguſtus John Hervey, and Henry Penton, Eſq; to be his majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, iſlands, and territories thereunto, reſpectively belonging.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are obliged to Mr J. M. of M——ſe for his kind information with reſpect to a valuable branch of improvement; but he has buried his treaſure ſo under the rubbiſh of circumlocution, that we muſt dig deep before we can get at the ore. Had he given us a narrative of plain facts in plain language, it would have been much more acceptable.

The Clydeſdale-man appears to be more *rogue* than *fool*. When his letter is a little brushed up, it may prove an agreeable amuſement.

DECORUS is under conſideration.

We wiſh the gentleman who writes on *Avarice*, had affixed a ſignature, to prevent a ſuſpicion of his ſending us a copy in place of an original.

PUER on orthography is indeed puerile, though there is ſome juſtice in his remarks.

Our poetical friends muſt take a nap for a week.